GET IT

The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.

Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IY NO. 153

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1921.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
3rd September	"MERKARA"	
10th "	"DONGOLA"	8,285
17th "	"PLASSY"	7,346
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"SOUDAN"	6.696
8th "	"MOREA"	10,890
15th "	"EGYPT"	7,941
22nd "	"CHINA"	7,952
29th "	"MALWA"*	10,941

"NALDERA"
*"MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
10th Sept.	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
3rd "	NARKUNDA'	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
31st October	"MANTUA"	

(Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	--
8th Sept.	BAMORA	Karachi P and Gulf
2nd "	LHASA	Karachi direct.
7th "	KARAGOLA	E & S Africa noon
30th "	VARSOVA	Busra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	31st Aug.
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	25th "	5th Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	10th Sept	22nd Sept
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	19th "	1st Oct.
Peking Maru	K Yamaguchi	7th Oct	19th Oct

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

[illegible] Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	8074	15th "	1st Sept
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	30th "	12th "
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10thSep	25th "
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	25th "	8th Oct.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital .... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital .... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia.
Bombay.
Buenos Aires.
Calcutta.
Changchun.
Dairen.
Fengtien.
Hamburg
Hankow.
Harbin.
Hongkong.
Honolulu.
Kai Yuan.

Kobe.
London.
Los Angeles.
Lyons.
Manila.
Nagasaki.
Newchwang.
New York.
Nagoya.
Osaka.
Peking.
Rangoon.
Rio de Janeiro

Saigon.
San Francisco
Seattle
Shanghai
Shimonoseki.
Singapore.
Sourabaya
Sydney.
Tientsin.
Tokyo.
Tsinan.
Tsingtau.
Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle

Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bhru (Kalantan)

Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Mauritius
New York
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 7,50,75,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,88,78,28
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .... Rs. 5,81,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

C. D. L BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkew
Ipoh

Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon

Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. E. HYND,
Agent

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
608, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

185, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Mooji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our-rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or
309, Bow Bazar,
Street Calcutta.

The Chief Agents.
D. SEN & CO.,
1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE.
8/7, Clive St., Calcutta

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—

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Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

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Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

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INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,75,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manage

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

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WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

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GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

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No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine, and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

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131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:
Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djooja
Djember
Kota Radja
Langsa
Macassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang

Pekalongan
Pontianak
Semarang
Sourabayas
Solo
Tebing Tingg (Do)
Tegal
Telok Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltervredon.

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta. Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COMPOUNDERS, with experience. Apply to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R1206

WANTED—A TEACHER for the Gujarati classes of the Bharda New High School. A trained man preferred. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL.
A R1203

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10264

WANTED—A fully qualified and experienced DRAFTSMAN on the permanent Establishment on Rs. 50 plus 40 per cent. temporary and provisional allowance, rising up to Rs. 100 by annual increment of Rs. 2. The present pay is likely to be revised shortly. Apply with copies of certificates to the undersigned, before 10th September, 1921. (Sd.) S. S. AIYANGAR, Executive Engineer, Kanara District, Post KARWAR.
A C10671

CLERICAL STAFF FOR BRITISH SOMALILAND—One third grade and five fourth grade Clerks are required, as soon as possible for service in the Somaliland Protectorate on the following terms:—Term of Engagement—Three years; Pay—Third Grade. Rs. 125 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 p.m. to Rs 180 p.m. Fourth Grade. Rs. 120 p.m. (maximum of the grade) for the first year and conditional on passing a local qualifying examination automatic promotion to the third grade. Passage—2nd class by steamer to Borbera via Aden and vice versa. House Accommodation—Free quarters or an allowance in lieu. Candidates who will be subjected to a strict medical examination by the Protectorate Medical Officer in Bombay as to their physical fitness, must have a thorough knowledge of English, Arithmatic, etc., (Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University or thereabouts). A knowledge of typewriting is essential. Candidates should apply personally with testimonials in original to Mr. J F FERNANDEZ Officer Superintendent, Somaliland Secretariat C/o Messrs. Gomes & Lawrie Gaiety Building, opposite Victoria Terminus, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays expected).
A R1200

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America. Apply sharp Box No. 7045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mot Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
G R 1099

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 500 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED FLAT at Nepean Sea Road, for six months' immediate possession. Unfurnished up-to-date flats at Nepean Sea Road, Altamont Road, Warden Road, Walkeshwar, Byculla and Parel. Office premises on Hornby Road, Medows St., Fort St etc. Godowns in Mazagon and Lamington Road. Also flats for Hindoos on Malabar and Cumballa Hill, Baboolnath Road. For further particulars and inspection please apply to SOLE AGENTS, ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31-33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C10675

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—One STEAM JACKETED PAN complete. Size 6ft. by 12 ft. Brand new and tested to 60 lbs. pressure. Apply for terms Box No. 7124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10655

WANTED—One LITHO PRINTING MACHINE with its full accessories. Please correspond with full particulars with the CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE of India, Dongri, Bombay.
K C10667

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENTS for London Chamber's 1922 Examination. General Commerce Course will soon close. Apply immediately PRINCIPAL, DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
M R1175

TO WOULD-BE TEACHERS.—Applications are invited from young Indians for stipends of rupees thirty each per month to be given by the undersigned for a course of training in the Teachers Training Department of the National University, Adyar, Madras. Applicants selected will be required to join the university at once and will be paid third class fares to Madras. Only applications from Graduates or from those who have read up to the B. A. Degree will be considered. In special cases young men who have had considerable teaching experience already may be taken. Applicants must show evidence of good health and of interest in games and other physical exercises and must declare themselves animated by the desire to dedicate themselves in a religious spirit to the service of India through the teaching profession. After the necessary training successful students will be required to serve for a period of not less than five years, in some part of Gujerat, to be decided by the undersigned, in a post carrying a commencing salary of rupees seventy per month rising on the basis of good work to rupees one hundred, with free quarters. The training will extend over about nine months and an adequate knowledge of Gujerati will be expected. Applications should be made in writing and not personally, with the necessary certificates and any other documents the applicant may desire to submit which will not be returned, to G. S. Arundale Esq., M.A. LL.B., Hon Principal National University Madras, care of F. Harvey, Esq., Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2, and should be submitted at the earliest possible date. MANGALDAS E. PAREKH, Ahmedabad, 23rd August, 1921.
M C10636

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thursday last, somewhere in Fort, two 3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 and 500 numbered 216097 and 193153 in the name of N. T. Mehta. Finder will be suitably rewarded NANTAMLAL THAKARSHI & Co., Bhaji Pala Lane.
P B R1208

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A large CAPITALIST for a very wide business monopoly in quick and permanently saleable commodities (kerosine oil, cotton, etc.). Apply at once to Box No. 7131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1202

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to invest running Rs. 10,000 to the limit of Rs. 15,000 in a well established business firm at handsome rate of interest. Security, Influence, Status and Integrity of present proprietors. Please write to Box No. 7130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 1201

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotous Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—BUYERS for Charkhas—We carry a great stock of Charkhas and Handlooms at moderate prices. Write your inquiries JETHALAL SANGHJI & CO., 5—7 Islampura Lane Golpitha, Bombay.
T R1177

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
T C 10403

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

of 105 VICTORIA STREET WESTMINSTER. LONDON. S.W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant for Stocktaking.
C10625

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDRAPRASTHA STORES LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF SWADESHI ARTICLES are requested to send in their best trade terms and samples to the INDRAPRASTHA STORES, LIMITED, DELHI, which is shortly to be opened there with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000.

"Ganganivas",
Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

JAGDISH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C10672

NOTICE.

WANTED—A combined SANITARY INSPECTOR and a SURVEYOR on a consolidated pay Rs. 150 per month. Those who have passed both the examinations from the Sanitary Surveyors class in Bombay and Sub-Overseers class in Poona need apply before 6/9/1921.

SORAB B. VAKIL,
President, Panchgani Municipality.
C10670

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 24th August, 1921

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that subject to Government Sanction, the train service over this Railway will be revised as shewn below from 1st September 1921.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS—(a) The afternoon Mixed trains now running between Dhola Junction and Bhavnagar Terminus, will be extended to Wadhwan Junction, which will make a fourth train between Dhola and Wadhwan Junction.

(b) A second train will be introduced between Dhasa Junction & Kundla.

(c) Particulars of slight alterations of other trains of which a summary is given below, can be seen from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

BHAVNAGAR-WADHWAN SECTION.

Up Trains.

		2 Up Passenger	4 Up Mail
Bhavnagar Terminus	Dep.	5 15	10 15
Dhola Junction	Arr.	7 5	11 59
	Dep.	7 30	12 17
Wadhwan Junction	..Arr.	11 40	5 50
		6 Up Local Mixed.	8 Up Passenger.
Bhavnager Terminus	Dep.	15 15	18 0
Dhola Junction	Arr.	17 32	19 55
	Dep.	18 0	20 28
Wadhwon Junction	Arr.	23 30	0 30

Dwon Trains.

		1 Down Passeger.	3 Down Local Mixed.
Wadhwan Junction	Dep.	3 50	6 0
Dhola Junction	Arr.	7 25	11 20
	Dep.	7 45	12 5
Bhavnagar Terminus	Arr.	9 30	14 15
		5 Down Mail.	7 Down Passengar
Wadhwan Junction	Dep.	14 0	17 55
Dhola Junction	Arr.	17 37	21 58
	Dep.	17 52	22 10
Bhavnagar Terminus	Arr.	19 30	23 45

DHOLA-DHASA SECTION.

Up Trains.

		16 Up Mixed.	18 Up Mixed
Dhasa Junction	..Dep.	10 55	18 45
Dhola Junction	..Arr.	11 45	19 38

Down Trains.

		13 Dn. Mixed.	15 Dn. Mixed
Dhola Junction	..Dep.	7 55	18 45
Dhasa Junction	..Arr.	9 0	19 50

DHASA-GADHAKDA BRANCH.

Up Trains.

		22 Up Mixed.	24 Up Mixed.
Gadhakd	Dep.	..	14 15
Savar Kundla	Arr.	..	15 0
			Passenger
	Dep.	6 0	15 40
Dhasa Junction	Arr.	8 45	18 0

Down Trains.

		21 Down Passenger.	23 Down Mixed
Dhasa Junction	Dep.	11 0	20 30
Savar Kundla ..	Arr.	12 44	23 10
		Mixed	
	Dep.	13 5	..
Gadhakda ..	Arr.	13 45	..

SIHOR-PALITANA BRANCH.

Up Trains.

		10 Up Mixed.	12 Up Mixed.
Palitana	Dep.	4 15	16 45
Sihor Junction	Arr.	5 30	18 0

Down Trains.

		9 Down Mixed.	11 Down Mixed
Sihor Junction	Dep.	9 0	19 15
Palitana	Arr.	10 15	20 30

BOTAD-JASDAN BRANCH.

Up Trains.

		20 Up Mixed.
Jasdad	Dep.	11 0
Botad Junction ..	Arr.	12 55

Down Trains.

		19 Dn. Mixed
Botad Junction ..	Dep.	16 45
Jasdan ..	Arr.	18 45

S. R. IYER.
Traffic Superintendent.
C 10663

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th August, 1921.
C10669

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the extended period of paying up SECOND CALL MONEY expires on the 31st instant. Those who have not yet paid are requested to do so within the above period.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the Board of Directors made on the 19th instant, it is further notified that INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum till payment, will be charged on all arrears.

By ORDER,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1921.
C10668

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

ILLUMINATIONS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, regret that they are not in a position to comply with further requests for the supply of Electric energy to proposed temporary illuminations during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as their output has already been fully booked.

C. N. MOBERLY,
Managing Engineer.
C10678

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Stakeholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 23 Medows Street, Fort Bombay, on MONDAY, 12th September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1921.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Jagabhai Dalpatbhai and Mr. Ruttanchand Tullockchand Master who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th August, 1921 to SATURDAY 17th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAGABHAI MANIBHAI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

The new number of our premises is 23, Medows Street, and not 103, Medows Street, as previously advertised.

LOST SHARES

SHARE LOST.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1217 of the Sassoon Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Bombay, on the name of Lalshanker Umiashanker, is LOST. Any one finding it may please return to the undersigned.

NARBHESHANKER UMIASHANKER.
23-8-21.
Khadia Amritlal's Pole,
AHMEDABAD,
R1205

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificates for 13 shares No. 640, 641, 642, 643, 651, 652, 653, 773, 1679, 2733, 2837, 2838 and 3164 of THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD., standing in the name of Shah Goolabchand Soorchand, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name HIRALAL GOOLABCHAND.
Address: Kalupur Laxminarayan's Pole
in Rajamehta's Street, Ahmedabad.
C10674

TENDERS.

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 146,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,10[illegible]
TA C10478

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GAJANAN RAMSHANKER GIDH, in his own right and as guardian of the property of his sons Santosh Gajanan and Sachindranath Gajanan, both minors under the age of eighteen years, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Churney Road off Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, known as Nana Shankersett Wadi, containing by admeasurement 791 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the private passage used in common in connection with the said property of the vendors and the property known as Nana alias Jagganath Shunkersett's chawl, which chawl is now the property of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co., on the North by a private passage used in common in connection with the said property of the vendors and the property formerly of the said Jagganath Shunkersett but now of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co. and on the West by the property formerly of the said late Jagganath Shunkersett, by now of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Co and on the South by the property formerly of the late Jagganath Shankersett but now of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co., together with the dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 65, New No. A/664, Old Survey No. 102, New Survey No. 8135, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2168, Street No. 16, and are in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10676

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HUSSEIN ALIMAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Clerk, at Parel Mill and a bachelor, who at the time of his death resided in C. B. Punja Building, Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

FAZALBHAI HASSUM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, and a constituted attorney of Alimahomed Hassum, father of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Sandhurst Road East, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10673

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property including the Existing Chawl and the Theatre under Construction with the Permission issued by the Police Commissioner having a large Frontage at the Junction of the Falkland Road and Sandhurst Road, situate at Golpitha, at the Corner of Grant Road and Trimbak Purshram Street.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof Haji Alli Mahomed Haji Cassam Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassam Soudagar the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the set forward land admeasuring 80 square yards in front of premises Nos. 197, 199 and 215 at the Junction of Falkland Road and Trimbak, Purshram Street, and together with the messuage, tenements dwelling house, chawls and shops and the building under construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Falkland Road and fronting thereto without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 690 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras Land Old No. 458, New No. A/13970 and New Survey No. 2A/5534 and by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Old No. 4991, New No. A 11195, Old Survey No. 2/4469 and New Survey No. 2A/5534, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2206-2207 and 2208, Street Nos. 187 195, 197 to 198 and 215, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Erachsha D. Cooper, on or towards the South partly by a footpath and partly by the said Falkland Road and on or towards the North by the property of Condajee Bhimaji Gowlee and on or towards the East by Trimbak Purshram Street and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the deceased.

N.B.—Plans of the proposed Theatre are open for inspection at any time at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at th Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their sale rooms, the following:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 case 21 pieces serge, cream, navy, Roxana and all wool satin.

1 case 12 pieces cream and navy serge.

By order of the concerned:—

225 cases each 2 doz. of 2 lbs. tins American Peaches fruits in Syrup.

10 German make Singer's system hand sewing machines, medium size.

10 German make Wheeler and Wilson system No. 1 foot sewing machines.

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

200 pieces each 8 yards fancy trimmings in various colours.

173 pieces each 9 yards fancy trimmings in various colours.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
80, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 8408.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO OPPOSITE THE ALLIANCE MILLS, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th day of Aug. 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the Indenture of 2nd Mortgage dated the 23rd day of January 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part and subject to the First Mortgage, the undermentioned property, viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses built and to be erected thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3023 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8 New Survey No. 13483 and Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No. 1/3391 and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of the Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ld., on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Daver and on the South by the public road of Municipality and old branch of B. B. and C. I. Railway and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3816 (1), 3816 (1A), 3816 (1B), 2816 (1C), 3816 (1D) and 3816 (1E) and Street Nos. 665, 667, 675A, 675B, 675C, 675D and 675E and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1921

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of jawari, bags of rice, bags of Hirda, bags of dall, bags of flour, bags of wheat, bundle of gunny bags, E. wooden cases, E. Iron drums, bdles of iron bars, case of glass pans, packages of machinery, case of locks, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of F P. cotton cases of luggage, iron pipes, baskets of bangles, case of brushes case of oilman stores, bags of dry chilles, bags of till seeds, bags of country drugs, bags of sweeping grain docras of cotton, bdle of jogree and cases of tea, etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Strauss and Co.

323 bags loose, burnt cotton seeds.

Invoice No. 185 of 4/5/21 Ex-Warora to Wadi Bunder consignee Messrs. Strauss and Co.

Also on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 29/6/1921. Seth Ramchand Bhopaldas.

52 bags cotton seeds.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 125 BAGS OF LINSEED.

By the order of Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for The Bombay Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of The Bombay Co., Ltd., at Clive Road, Dana Bunder, on account and risk of Messrs. Beharilal Kunjilal in pursuant to the arbitration award dated 9th August, 1921, the following:—

125 bags of linseed.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th August, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
Bandman Comedy Company
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
The Great War Comedy
"GENERAL POST"
Booking at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

AT THE
EMPIRE
TO-NIGHT !
AT 10 P. M.
AT 10 P. M.
AT 10 P. M.
The greatest Boxing Event of the age.
DEMPSEY
DEMPSEY
Versus.
CARPENTIER
CARPENTIER
For the Heavy-weight Championship of the World
DEMPSEY KNOCKS OUT CARPENTIER
Four Rounds of fierce fighting
The champion's smashing body blows
Carpentier finished spreadeagle
The Frenchman's Pluck no Match for Dempsey. Carpentier to Dempsey.
"You are the best man in the World.'
THE FIGHT OF THE CENTURY
Sole Right controlled for India :
By Messrs. PATHE CINEMA.
Sole Distribuitors in India :
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Plans open at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
PRICES : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
BOOK EARLY.
AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

EMPIRE CINEMATINEE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 8-15 P. M.
H. B. WARNER.
DICE OF DESTINY.
A romance greater in human depth, action and colour than H. B. Warner's great stage success
— Alias "Jimmy Valentine."
Saturday 3rd September
MARY PICKFORD
IN
REBECCA OF THE SUNNYBROOK FARM
An Artcraft production.

THE EMPRESS
A Week's Repertoire of
INDIAN PRODUCTION.
by
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TUESDAY 30th at 5-15 ; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
SHIVARATRI
The great Hindoo Festival offering
WEDNESDAY 31st at 4 ; 6 ; 8 and 10 p.m.
DHRUVA CHARITR
The Polar Star
THURSDAY 1st Sept. at 4; 6 ; 8 & 10 p. m.
NALA DAMYANTI
The love story of the Ages from Mahabharat
FRIDAY 2nd at 5-5 ; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
MACISTE
The Strongest man in the World.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
(A PATHE PHOTOPLAY)

The struggle of a man who fought himself and world for half a chance to justify his honest love for a good woman, Its the Season's Stupendous Sensation. So powerful it will leave an Indelible Impresion on your Heart but don't miss the great action in———

"HALF A HANGE

Adopted from the famous novel by FREDERIC ISHAM.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Coming Shortly.
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
TIME
Daily 7, 8 45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 2-30 & 9-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST WEEK !
THE SERIAL SUPREME !
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT
their mighty Mystery—Adventure Serial
"The Carter Case"

Opening 7 Chapters—7,000 feet—This First Week.

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HERBERT RAWLINSON
a fascinating CRAIG KENNEDY SERIAL with a Charming Love Story entwined round it and punctuated with suspense, Romance and dare-devilry, in almost every foot of the reels
A Comedy in the Programme
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(SANDHURST ROAD)

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West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.
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CONSUMPTION
Hundreds of certified cures during 5 years.

Patient writes:—

"I recommended you to a Major (now a patient). I told them I had implicit faith in you as you 've done me so much good."

Lt.-COLONEL I. M. S.

"I am very glad to say that he appears to be completely restored to health."

Rev. G. R. Walters.
M. A., T. C. D., M. C. L. U.
LANDOUR
MUSSOORIE.

THE WEATHER

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Break in Peninsula and Northwest India persists but Monsoon has strengthened in North-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east of United Provinces, Central India east, North of Central Provinces, Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, West of United Provinces, Central India west, Southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Konkan. Chief amounts are:—Toungoo one inch; Diarugarl, two; Sibsagar, Tezpur one and half; Shillong two; Che[illegible]i ten; Darjeeling one; Chittagong [illegible] Burdwan four; Narayanganj two; Ja[illegible]guri three; Daltonganj and Neemuch one and a half; Nowgong and Kodaikânal one; Salem and Madura two.

Forecast:—Increase in Behar and Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

◆

Station	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 29 Aug. 1921		Total since 1st June 1921.		June 1st to Aug. 29th 1919.		June 1st to Aug. 29th 1920.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	14	72	62	57	21	35	15
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)					62	87	40	52
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ...					60	07	39	64
Byculla (V. J. Inst.)					65	66	39	87
Camp & Co. (C. [illegible])								

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th August, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in defect in the southeast. Day temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala; night temperature is higher than usual at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.46in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and at Agra humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Agra but below it at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad and heavily clouded at Karachi; they are lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light rain has fallen nearly generally in south Gujarat, Surat reporting 0.24in and Ahmedabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately clouded and at Dwarka humidity is in defect and night temperature higher than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the north of the division; Jubbulpore reporting 1.45in and Saugor 1.01in. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations and at Raipur but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect over the southern half of the reporting area. Day temperature is below normal at Saugor but above it at Khandwa and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.14in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains prevails over the greater part of the reporting area. There has been local rain in the north Konkan, Gujarat, the north Central Provinces, the southwest United Provinces, the Madras Deccan and Mysore, Jubbulpore and Saugor record falls exceeding an inch, the amounts reported being 1.45in and 1.01in respectively.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th August 1921.

"The break in the Peninsula and northwest India persists but the monsoon has strengthened in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the east of the United Provinces, Central India East, the north of the Central Provinces and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa the west of the United Provinces, Central India West and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Toungoo one inch; Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar, Tezpur one and a half; Shillong two; Cherrapunji ten; Darjiling one; Chittagong, Burdwan four; Narayanganj two; Jalpaiguri three; Daltonganj one and a half; Newgong, Kodaikanal one; and Salem, Madura two.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th August, 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in.	29,770
Temperature of Air	deg.	81 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 7
Dew Point		75 1
Relative humidity of Air		0 826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		4·8
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		85 1
Minimum do do		77 6
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		WSW, NW, SSE, W, W.NWS.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	116
Fall of Rain	inches	0 14
Total fall during month	"	10 16
do. year	"	72 62
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th		0 00

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Stil	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	4th Sept	m0 0	23 42a	29 29	4 6

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun.	4th Sept	m6 6	25 50a	15 14	4 8

LAST WEEK OF SALE

REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS

Wonderful opportunity for House Furnishers, we are offering Heavy quality bleached cotton sheets, Witney Blankets, Casement Cloth Cretonne, Stair Carpet Floor covering at half the original prices. Also several very good lines in Fancy linens, for this week only.

PABCOLIN.

The New Floor Covering Special offer of 400 yards of this durable floor covering in attractive designs and colours. 72 inches wide,

Usual Price Rs. 3-14.

Sale Price Rs. 1-15 per sq. yard.

10,000 YARDS CASEMENT CLOTH.

Good strong material 50 ins. wide, obtainable in all the leading colours.

Usual Price Rs. 2-12 & 3-4.

Sale Price Rs. 1-10.

100 THREE PART BEDSTEADS.

Strong and reliable bedsteads of English Manufacture Fitted with diamond mesh mattress and mosquito poles. Size 6½x3 feet.

Usual Price Rs. 79-8.

Sale Price Rs. 65-8.

BEDSTEADS.

10 only slightly damaged three part Bedsteads size 6½x3 fitted with diamond mesh mattresses.

Usual Prioe Rs. 55-8.

Special Price Rs. 35-8.

500 YARDS JAPANESE MATTING

The ideal floor covering for Verandate or Bungalows Colours Rose Blue and Green Artistic designs.

36 ins. wide

Usual Price Re. 1-12 & Re. 1 15,

Sale Price Rs. 1-4.

STEEL TRUNKS.

British made Steel Trunks and Uniform Cases at half price. Wonderful opportunity for travellers.

Usual Prices from Rs, 70 to 180,

Half Price for One Week only.

100 YARDS STAIR CARPET.

Superior quality Imperial Axmunster Stair Carpet Good design with borders.

27 ins. wide Usual Price Rs. 21-12.

Sale Price Rs. 10-14.

WITNEY BLANKETS 50 PAIRS.

Owing to heavy stock, we are offering a United quantity of these world renowned blankets at half the original price.

54x76 Usual Price Rs. 34-12.
Half Price Rs 17-6 per pair.

66x86 Usual Price Rs. 49-12.
Half Price Rs. 24-14.

AIR GUNS 150.

Single Shot Darsy Air Guns, new stock just received, the ideal present for a boy.

Special Price for this week

Rs. 6-12.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd

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The Arcade BOMBAY.

[illegible] 6 to Rs. 1
Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

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has helped thousands of men to build their future Why not you be benefitted ? Write now.

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(Hon. F. D. GARDNER).

"If while working conscienciously at our several tasks, we will save consistently and spend conservatively, we will have done the things most needed to establish firmly our National prosperity."
(Hon. E. I. MEREDITH).

Open a Current Account or Saving Bank account with
THE
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Girgaum Tram Terminus,

In obedience to the tremendous demand of the public the management repeats this week for the third time.

BHAKTA VIDUR
The Kohinoor Photo Play.

Never has the Indian Screen witnessed such a brilliant array of histrionic talent as displayed in this

WONDERFUL SCREEN MASTERPIECE

1 The subject is perhaps the most fascinating and enthralling in the Hindu world.
2 The standard of acting is natural vigorous, and inspiring.
3. Lovely dances, Oriental atmosphere perfect Photography.

Shows at 5-15 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Prices as Usual

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20, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Alburninuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc., Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Loin of the Faculty of Paris.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool 26th August 1921

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		16,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		1,600
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid American cotton spot		10.01
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.		15 25
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	15 14
(As known in Liverpool at—closing time)	Jan.	15 49
	Mar	15 60
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	14 91
	Jan.	15 20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 26th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
Aug.	—
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 91
Nov.	..
Dec.	9 94
Jan.	9 88
Feb.	..
Mar	9.89
Apl.	..
May	9 91
June	..
July	9.87

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 26th August, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	10 01
September	10 01
October	10 04
November	10 03
December	10 06
January	9 99
February	9 98
March	9 97
April	9 9[illegible]
May	9 91
June	9 88
July	9 87

Tone:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool 26th August 1921.

Months	To-days Prices
Aug.	15 55
Sept.	15 55
Oct.	15 60
Nov.	15 75
Dec.	15 80
Jan.	15 85
Feb.	15 85
Mar.	15 85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool 26th August 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6.15
" " Fully Good	6.65
" " Fine	6.90
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	7.00
" " " Fully Good	7 50
" " " Fine	7 75
" M.G. Broach, Good	8.3
" " Fully Good	8 55
" " Fine	8.80
" Scinde, Good	6.03
" " " Fully Good	6.53
" " " Fine	6.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 26th Aug. 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	8,000
" Forwarded	37,000
" Imports	6,000
" Stock	10,91[illegible]
Actual Weekly Sales	5,[illegible]00
Water Twist	1 7
Printers cloth	37/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 26th August 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		13 000
Exports to Great Britain		17 000
" to Continent		11.000
Futures at New York	Oct.	15 30
Futures at New York	Jan.	15.72
	Mar.	15.85
Spot Cotton at New York		15.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		14 50
Tone of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	Oct	14.93
	January	15 25
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 15/16
Demand Bills		3.68,[illegible]7
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		62

MONEY MARKET.

London, 26th August, 1921.

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	38
" 2 months hence	37 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver — America and China selling. India bought. Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/c. since 21st ultimo.	5 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, 27th August, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/8
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 1/2
" " 6 "	6 1/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	151

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug. Sept. Buyers	£ 22/5
" Tone ..	—
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Sept. Dec sellers	37/9
" Buyers, etc, Jan, Apl. Sellers	38/9

New York, 27th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	3 68 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 27th August 1921.

Exchange on London to Paris	Not received
In Germany	323 00
In Italy	96 52

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 09
Christiania	27 42
Amsterdam	16 [illegible]2
Switzerland	21 73
Belgium	48 98
Petrograde	—
Athens	66 25

WHEAT

London, 26th August 1921

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. Sept.-Oct. Sellers	76/6
Australian 63 lbs. Sept. Sellers	74
Karachi Barley F. A. Q. Value	70
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F, Red Karachi Nominal	79

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/8
Hongkong	£ 9
National	39

SEEDS.

London, 26th Aug., 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Raw ... August-Sept. Sellers £21 3/8

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship August,-Sept. Sellers. £21

TONE OF RAPESEED:—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sep. Dull Inactive £24 1/4

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Ag.. Sep.. Value £11 1/4

TORIA RAPESEED Sellers Aug. Sept. £ 22 3/8

LINSEED argentine Aug.-Sept. sellers £20 1/2

" " Paid sellers £21

" Oct.-Nov. Sellers £21 1/4

Firmer—steadier on smaller shipments. Trade Quiet.

METALS.

London, 26th August, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 160
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ [illegible]0 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ [illegible]2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 40
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	58 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 50 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£ 104 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Sept.-Oct.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid Sellers	8 3/4

Tone:—firmer. Fair business.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 26th August, 1921.

Brown Java Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta September Oct. sellers		19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers		22/6
" " " "	Oct.	22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Sept. Sellers		23/9
" " Karachi Sept. sellers		23/9

Tone—Good Indian demand. Steady Trade.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 29.

The Marwari bazar opened steady this morning for Fine M G Oomra September at Rs. 385 and eased down to Rs. 382. It then advanced till Rs. 387 which was the rate at 3 p.m. Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened steady at Rs. 424 and declined till Rs. 418 again advancing till Rs. 426 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 420. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 370 and advanced till Rs. 374 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 372. The Marwari bazar finally closed at Rs. 419½ for F G Broach April/May. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 421 and declined till Rs. 413 closing at Rs. 412.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet on Saturday last with a fair inquiry for nice Berar cotton. About 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1921.

New Fully Good Broach April-May,	412
Fully Good Bengal, September	297
Fine Oomra's,—September	388
" " Dec.-Jany.	361

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th August, 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May,	421
Fully Good Bengal September	300
Fine Oomra's September	385
" " Dec.-Jany.	372

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 29th August 1921

Description		Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab		315	300	285	
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	385	375	355	—	..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	415	405	385	—	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	400	390	370	—	—
M.G. Broach	—	—	365	345	330	—
Southerns 7	—	—	—	370	360	350

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th August, 1921

Cotton	2619	Bales
Wheat	4834	Cwts.
Linseed	4653	"
Rapeseed	486	"
Gingellyseed	464	"
Poppyseed	1028	"
Groundnuts	2401	"
Castorseed	3063	"
Rice	41434	"
Myrabollams	1442	"
Cottonseed	7682	"
Mowraseed	203	"
Gram	Nil.	"
Jawar	34	"
Maeur	Nil	"
Barley	735	"
Bajra	57	
Coal	1684	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th August 1921.

	Market Rates. 1-0 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/8
Bank Demand	1 4 21 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	320
American Dollars	399
Hongkong Dollars	196
Shanghai	265
Japan	189
Singapore	169

Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Revised rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

29th August, 1921

		Per Maund Rs.	a.	p.
Sheet	3/4	79	8	0
Do.	1	79	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	79	8	0
Do.	11/2	79	8	0
Do	1 3/4	80	0	0
Do	2	85	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 29th August, 1921.

		per Maund, Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	0	0
Do	1	84	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	85	0	0
Do.	11/2	86	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		62	0	0
Panch teka joint		23	8	0
Copper English Barrs		60	0	0
Brass Barrs		[illegible]	8	0
Lead		45	0	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 29th August, 1921 Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	84	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	82	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	8[illegible]	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	87	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82	0	0
Teelseed, Black	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	8	0
Groundnuts	85	0	0
Mowraseed	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Gavor	53	0	0
Forward	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	8	0
Linseed Sept.	16	7	6
Castorseed	54	0	0
Virar Cotton Seeds ready delivery	44	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, August 29.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready Rs. 29/14/0

Bars gold forward Rs. 29/14/0

Bars silver ready Rs. 95

Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 95

Bars silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London. Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16

On London. Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4

On London. Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/4

On London. Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16

Tone of Exchange. Steady.

On Paris. Bank's selling D D Frcs 324

On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 344

On Paris. Bank's buying D D Frcs 334

On Japan. Bank's selling T T Rs. 189

On Japan. Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 182

On Hongkong. Bank's selling D D Rs. 199

On Shanghai. Bank's selling D D Rs. 271

On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 167

On New York. Bank's selling D D Rs 389

London silver ready d 38

London silver forward d 37-10

Tone of silver. Steady.

American cross rate on London S 3.69 per £

French cross rate on London Frcs 47.62 per £

Italian cross rate on London 86.20 per £

Swiss cross rate on London 21.70 per £

Belgium cross rate on London 49.10 per £

German cross rate on London Mrks. 323 per £

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60

5 per cent War Loan 86

4 per cent Terminable Loan 97

4 per cent Conversion Loan 76

5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10

5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/6

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65

6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 4' 96

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12

The share market was closed today.

NEW RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

EXCEPT CEYLON AND PORTUGUESE INDIA.

We have received from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs the following notice:—

With effect from the 1st September, 1921, the rates of postage on foreign letters, post cards, business papers (legal and commercial documents), and blind literature packets will be as follows:

I. Letters—(a) For the United Kingdom, Egypt (including the Soudan) and all British colonies and possessions:—For a letter not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, 2 annas; for every additional oz. or part of an oz., 1½ annas (b) For all other countries and places served by the Foreign Post with the exception of Ceylon and Portuguese India:—For a letter not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, 3 annas; for every additional oz. or part of an oz., 1½ annas. (c) For Ceylon and Portuguese India, Indian inland rates as at present.

II. Post Cards—(a) For the United Kingdom, British colonies and possessions and foreign countries:—For a single post card, 1½ annas; for a reply post card, 3 annas. (b) For Ceylon and Portuguese India, Indian inland rates as at present.

III. Business papers (legal and commercial documents)—(a) For the United Kingdom, British colonies and possessions and foreign countries:—For a packet not exceeding 10 oz. in weight, 3 annas; for every additional 2 oz. or part of that weight, ½ anna. (b) For Ceylon and Portuguese India, Indian inland rates as at present.

IV. Blind Literature Packets (for the United Kingdom only)—For a packet not exceeding 1 lb. in weight, ½ anna; for every additional 1 lb. up to 5 lbs., ½ anna; for a packet exceeding 5 lbs. and up to 6½ lbs., 3 annas.

With effect from the same date the registration fee for a foreign registered article and the fee for acknowledgment of delivery of such article will be raised from 2 annas to 3 annas, in each case.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div. %p.a.	Quotat. Nett to buyer
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 50	100	Jan-July	14%	80
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,2°0
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	132
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	"	14%	38 xd.
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	"	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	" As.	12%	25-8
Union. 7½	50	" Rs.		6
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	£6 14
Eastern £5	£ 10	"	7%	Rs 69
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	"	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 128	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	25¼
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	"	16%	25¼
Mercantel C £ 5	£10½	"	16%	10⅛
National, £ 12½	25	"	£20%	27
PRESS COMPANIES.	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,325
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	585
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	"	12%	590
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	58
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat	100	—	4%	109
Larkhana	100	—	4%	78
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh	100	—	5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	78
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	599
Upper Sind Light	100	—	5%	69
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	—	10%	108
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	4%	840
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	4%	700
P. Rs. 50		—	7%	55
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O. Rs. 50		—	Rs. 6	148-/12
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	8%	103
Surat Elect.	100	—	—	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	970
" " P.	1,000	Jan	35	870
Telephone	50	—	2	168
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,760
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—	610
Apollo	50	—	—	116
Asar. Virji 75	100	—	80	148
Bhiwani	100	Dec 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	....	35	1,570
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,912/8
Bombay Industrials	100	—	—	1 6
Bradbury Mills	250	—	35	1,220
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,120
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,790
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	270
Colaba Land & Mill	700		260	2,0[illegible]5
Cooria	1,000	Mar-Sept	250	2,[illegible]50
Crescent	100	"	60	749
Currimbhoy	250	"	190	2,052/8
David	350	"	140	1,797-8
Dewa	250	June-Dec.	250	1,685
E D Sassoon United 7½	10		As. 8	Rs 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov	100	635 xd
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug	15	230
Emperor Edward	100	"	100	1,560
Fazulbhoy	200		300	1,660
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,307/8
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,210
Globe	100		30	280
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	237 1/2
Gold Mohar	100		50	309
Hindustan	1,000		150	2,456
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	—	18	212/8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000		150	2,185
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	715
Imashed Mfg.	250	Mar-Sept.	150	600
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand	500	Mar-Sept.	50	1,605
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	"	35	6[illegible]0 xd
Kohinoor	500		375	2,720
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindhia	100		25	400
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,600
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills	500		100	1,200
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	390 xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		350	7,100
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	850
New Great Eastern	200	—	60	1,130
Pabaney	250	—	100	1,075
Pearl	250	—	100	1,410
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	175	1,300xd
Planet Mill	100	"	5	300
Premier Mills	100	"	—	245
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	—	[illegible]
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	6[illegible]
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,500
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,065
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	May-Sept.	80	2,850
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,185
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,320 xd
Tata O.	500	—	15	1,650
Tata P.	500	—	6½	850
Union Mill	250	—	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	—	200	2,100
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	—	7½	562
Eastern India	1,000	—	12 5	1,780
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	90	—	100	40[illegible]
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	40
Badam Pile	78	—	—	108
Balapur Sugar Co., 38	100	—	—	15 Dis
B. Burma T. Corporation	127	—	Rs. 20	560 xd
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	—	6	160 x d
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,650
Bombay Ice Manufy	20	—	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	317/8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	Oct.	6½	[illegible]
Bombay Uganda 80	100		6½	[illegible]
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 75	105	July	20%	75
British Burmah Petroleum	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	14/4
Eastern Chemical O	15	—	15%	16
Eastern Chemical D.	1½	—	Nil.	25
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	500	—	40%	882½
Gobhai Karanjia 50	100	—	Rs. 1	50
George Gahagan & Co.	100	—	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil O. 100	100	Dec-July.	7½	75nom
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200	250	"	7½	215nom
[illegible] Roberts	100	Oct. July	15	230
[illegible]ste's Engineering	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	155
Kemp	200	July	20	147½
[illegible]rcks	100	July	12	130
Marsland Price Ord	100	—	4%	88
Marsland Price P	100	—	7½	58
McKenzies	100	—	30%	326
New India Insurance 25	250	—	—	45/12
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Assurance 50	200	May	30%	550
Phillips	40	July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1,000	Sept.	[illegible]	650
Scindhia Steam 50	75	—	Nil.	13
Birds r Carbonic Gas	100	May. Aug.	25%	150
Stewart Jack 15	28	—	—	par
Tata Iron and Steel O.	51	Sept.	12 167/8	115
Tata Iron and Steel D.	30		61	675
Tata Iron and Steel P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	105-8
Tata Iron. Ord. (NI)	75	—	—	100
" " Def. ( )	400	—	—	550
Tata Iron Pref. (Sud) 55	100	—	—	85
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	—	132-8
Thacker	50	June	1 60%	300
Western India Chemical Co., 50	100	—	—	5 dis.

D—Cum Div. B—Buy. N—Nominal. E—Ex. Div.

The Memon volunteers and leading members of the Khatri community of Karachi have collected on the Id day about Rs 2000 cash, some ornaments and clothes for the Smyrna Fund.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29.

S S Obra, Gill, Rangoon.

S S Chenab, Dorsman, Calcutta.

S S Karagola, Cutbush, Durban, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Tamora, Shepperd, Calcutta.

S S Varzin, Cleugh, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kaduna for Liverpool.

Steamer Karagola for Durban.

Steamer Dogra for Java.

S S Obra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3520 tons, Captain D M Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Chenab:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chenab, 2156 tons, Captain J Dorsman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

S S Tamora:—The E D Sassoon and Co's steamer Tamora, 4856 tons, Captain A B M Shepperd, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varzin:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Varzin, 2841 tons, Captain J Cleugh, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London, etc, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 29.

S S Dongala for London:—3 bundles W carpet, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Dongala for Antwerp:—1950 cwts myrabollams, D Bhicajee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Birla Bros.

S S Dongala for Ghent: 110 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—1 bale wool, Lyon Lord and Co; 22 bales wool, N Vazir and Co; 23 bales wool, N Girdharilal and Co; 124 bales wool, C Ramswarup and Co; 11 bales wool, V Omersey and Co; 6 bales wool, M Oomersey and Co; 46 bales wool, M Balia and Co; 8 bales wool, Bombay Co; 1 cwt kismiss, N Manilal and Co; 42 bales wool, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Marseilles for Liverpool:—1560 cwts linseed oil cake, Breul and Co.

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—2998 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Rheinfels for Antwerp:—440 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 345 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1064 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1100 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 50 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, C Peeraj and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, D J Bilimoria and Co; 475 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 11 cases drycasing, Ad Meyer and Co.

S S Levenzo for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, K M Nathu and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—1120 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong:—1775 cwts onions, R E Dadachanjee and Co.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—21 cwts sandlewood, S Nowrojee and Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales cotton twist, Ozu Burix and Co; 100 drums turpentine, W Heywood and Clerk Co; 188 cwts sandlewood, S Nowrojee and Co.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 3 bales W carpet, Coutts and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton fly, N M K Kaisha; 7 cwts fishmaws, F K N Meani.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—102 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 2000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Kilachand Deochand and Co; 1100 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Aug. 29.

S S Levanzo from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana:—100 cases vermouth, 420 casks 61 barrels aniline colour, 66 cases cotton goods, 25 cases condensed milk, 110 bales raw cotton, 32 cases silk yarn, 95530 pieces marbles, 256 packages pneumatics, 108 casks colour, 40 cases soap, 850 bags sulphur, 2650 bags almond.

S S Versova from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—256 bundles 38 parcels 2 tins specie, 21 parcels gold coin, 21 bags M roots.

S S Ula from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—88332 bags rice.

S S Clearway from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co.—5413 tons coal.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

NO REPRESENTATION FOR RLY. MEN

The following is a summary of the correspondence passed between Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference on the question of separate representation for railway servants in the workmen's delegation to the Geneva Conference.

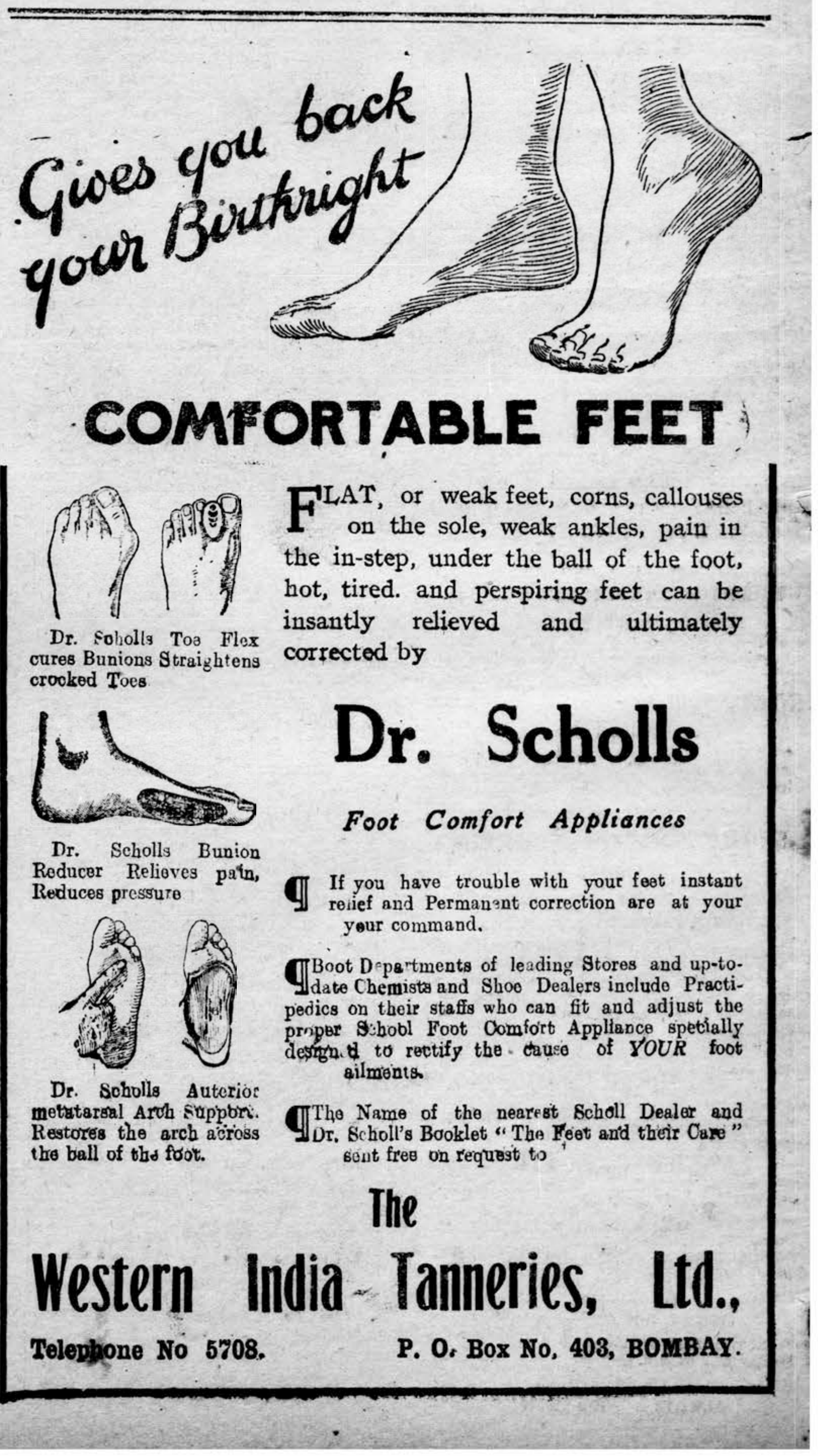
The Secretary to the Government of India points out in his letter of the 18th August that in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the All-India Trade Union Congress has made certain recommendations to the Government regarding the workmen's delegate and his advisers for the meeting of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva. In view of the fact that railway servants were largely represented at the meeting of the Congress, they do not find it possible to provide separate representation for them in the workmen's delegation.

The President of the Railwaymen's Conference in his reply states that it is the unanimous opinion of the Union of Railwaymen that a single representative of all trades in India does not meet the requirements of railway servants who number 7,11,690 and whose conditions of service are different from all other industries and hence require separate representation.

Among the resolutions passed by the F Ward Congress Committee held on the 15th instant, one was to the effect that all branch offices be requested to report the work done in their wards regarding the boycott of foreign clothes and the same be forwarded to the head office every Monday. cloth was burnt.

Messrs Ashtaputre, Dio, Marathi and Gharpure addressed five meetings at Yeola Nagda and Andersol exhorted people to adopt Swadeshi and boycott foreign cloth. A huge mass meeting was also held at Nasik. Mr. Ashtaputre addressed on boycott. At the end a huge mass of foreign

The Rashtriya Udyoga Bhandara was opened at Sholapur on Sunday, the 21st instant, by some of the leading merchants of Sholapur. The store aims at the manufacture, on a large scale, of pure khaddar and other swadeshi cloth and will dispose of it at a reasonable profit.



Gives you back your Birthright

COMFORTABLE FEET

FLAT, or weak feet, corns, callouses on the sole, weak ankles, pain in the in-step, under the ball of the foot, hot, tired. and perspiring feet can be insantly relieved and ultimately corrected by

Dr. Scholls

Foot Comfort Appliances

Dr. Scholls Toe Flex cures Bunions Straightens crooked Toes

Dr. Scholls Bunion Reducer Relieves pain, Reduces pressure

Dr. Scholls Auterior metatarsal Arch Support. Restores the arch across the ball of the foot.

¶ If you have trouble with your feet instant relief and Permanent correction are at your your command.

¶ Boot Departments of leading Stores and up-to-date Chemists and Shoe Dealers include Practipedics on their staffs who can fit and adjust the proper School Foot Comfort Appliance spetially designed to rectify the cause of *YOUR* foot ailments.

¶ The Name of the nearest Scholl Dealer and Dr. Scholl's Booklet "The Feet and their Care" sent free on request to

The

Western India Tanneries, Ltd.,

Telephone No 5708. P. O. Box No. 403, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Reforms Conference at Empire Theatre, at 11-30 a.m. Mrs. Besant presiding.

The Sholapur S. and W. Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, August 31.

The Swadeshi Oil Mills Co. Ordinary General Meeting, 13, Tamarind Lane, 1-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Preliminary Scientific Course begins at the National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla.

Garden Party, Govt. House. Ganeshkhind. 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—A pair of Indian Otters (Lutra Nair) by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bharatpur.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 28th instant was 131 as against 126 on the corresponding day of last year. Three deaths from Influenza were registered.

G. I. P RLY. WORKMEN'S MEETING.

The following resolutions, among others, were passed by the G. I. P. Railway workmen at the meeting held on the 29th instant:—

This meeting of G. I. P. Railway workmen resolves that unless the grievances referred to in the prior resolutions regarding the barriers put up at the gates, latrines, smoking, general increase, transfer of Mr. Platt and the recognition of the Union are immediately redressed, there will be no peace and harmony which is essential for the smooth working of the Workshop. This meeting therefore, earnestly appeals to the Agent to look into those grievances and take early steps for the removal.

This meeting earnestly requests the Agent and Loco-Superintendent to make up the less suffered by the men through the closing of the Workshop for 12 days by giving over time or otherwise.

This meeting resolves that unless the barriers and bars which are causing great inconvenience to the men and which were the main cause of the recent trouble, are removed, the men will not resume the work and earnestly requests the Agent to issue directions for their immediate removal.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A BRANCH OPENED AT BYCULLA.

A branch of the Central Khilafat Committee has been opened last Saturday in the room next to the Byculla Congress Office, Ripon Road, Madanpur. Mahomedan residents are expected to take advantage of this convenience and join in a large number as members of the Khilafat Committee.

VOLUNTEER'S PROCESSION IN BYCULLA

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Under the auspices of the Byculla Congress Committee and Central Khilafat Committee on Saturday last a procession consisting of Hindu and Moslem volunteers marched with Bag-pipes through the different streets of Madanpura, New Nagpada, Kamatipura for the collection of foreign clothes in aid of the Smyrna sufferers.

STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

RACHAEL MILL STRIKE.

When the Rachael Sassoon Mill was working yesterday morning, the strikers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill numbering about 300 turned up and as they saw the police standing near the gates, they wended their way to the rear and began throwing stones at the weavers, with the result that the window-panes of the mill were smashed. The weavers sympathised with their fellow-workmen and consequently laid down their tools. The other departments of the mill were working as usual.

The weavers, thereafter, went to the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills which are opposite to the Rachael Mill and created disturbance and went away.

About midday all the workmen of the mill decided to go on strike. Thus, the mill was closed.

PAREL WORKSHOP.

The Loco. Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel has put up a notice to the effect that the workshops will be reopened to-morrow at 8 o'clock.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

Mr. W. E. Johnson of the Anti-Saloo League of America, who is on a visit her will deliver two addresses on Prohibition one on Wednesday, the 31st August, and the other on Thursday, the 1st September, 1921, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) each day, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Institute of Science, Fort. The public are cordially invited to be present at both the meetings.

RESUMPTIONS OF PICKETING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers are aware that picketing of liquor shops has already been resumed in some wards. With a view to help and guide the volunteers a committee of pleaders practising in the Police Courts has been formed and the secretary of that committee informs me that twenty-three pleaders have promised to go round and actually supervise picketing between six and nine-thirty (6 and 9-30 p.m.) in the various localities. May I through your columns appeal to the gentry of our city to come forward and help our volunteers in their laudable, self-imposed task? I may mention that picketing in "G" and "F" ward was started on Saturday and yesterday respectively and the "A" ward will be picketed on Tuesday. Picketing in the whole of Bombay is expected to be complete by Thursday.—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR B. PATEL.
Jt. Secretary Vigilance Committee.
72, Apollo Street Bombay,
Aug. 27.

THE DRINK EVIL.

MOTION FOR ERADICATION.

DISCUSSION ON COUNSEL'S OPINION DISALLOWED.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. The Corporation, after having hotly animadverted upon Mr. Joshi's resolution moved at the last meeting, threw it out on the suggestion of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Dr. Javle, supporting the proposition contended that the Municipal Secretary's staff was asked to attend to private correspondence of the members of the Corporation. He, however, on being asked to name those members, declined to do so. The Corporation next passed a resolution expressing regret at the untimely demise of Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas.

STATEMENT OF REFERENCES.

The Corporation resumed discussion on Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution with regard to the Municipal Secretary being requested to submit to the Corporation once every quarter a statement of the outstanding references made by the Corporation to the various Committees together with the dates on which the references were made and in those cases where no report has been made within six months from the date of the reference, giving the reason for the failure to report.

Dr. Sukhia resuming his speech said by accepting the resolution of Mr. Joshi the Secretary's staff would be overworked. On the contrary the services of the Secretary's staff should be recognised as soon as possible. He hoped the Corporation would reject the proposition.

Dr. Javle, supporting the resolution said that he saw no objection in accepting the proposition of Mr. Joshi.

At this stage Mr. Haveliwalla rose to a point of order. He wanted to know how far the Secretary's staff was attending to private correspondence. Dr. Javle should name the Councillors concerned in the affair

The President, then, said that if Dr. Javle knew of particular instances, he should bring them to the notice of the Corporation. The Secretary said he knew nothing of the matter.

Continuing Dr. Javle said the Corporation should have the report as mentioned by Mr. Joshi. He hoped the Corporation would pass the resolution.

Dr. Shiavax Batliwalla opposing the resolution said that he could not understand what difficulty Mr. Joshi found in the report now supplied by the Secretary. The Corporation should not be put to an unnecessary expenditure. It was therefore in the interests of the Corporation that they should reject the resolution.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he was surprised to find that neither the mover nor the seconder of the resolution was present there. Mr. Joshi did not advance any substantial arguments in support of his proposition.

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared lost 5 voting for and 10 against it.

ERADICATION OF DRINK EVIL.

Mr. Motiwalla had given notice to move the following proposition, which was ruled out by the President in accordance with the opinion of the Corporation Solicitors:—

"Whereas the drink evil has been universally recognised by people of all shades of opinion to be the greatest menace to the welfare of our country and whereas the British Government have, as their professed policy the moral and material welfare of India—This Corporation, in the absence of having any power of directing the closing of liquor and toddy shops within its territorial jurisdiction, deems its bounden duty to eradicate the great drink evil from our City and hence sanctions the starting of voluntary or paid Municipal corps for the purpose of explaining to the people the evils of drink throughout the different wards of the City with a view to promote the public safety, health, convenience and instruction of the inhabitants of Bombay and appoints the following Committee (to be named at the meeting) both for the above-named object and for taking such other steps from time to time as it may think proper for the purpose of bringing about total prohibition of liquor and toddy in the City.

This Corporation requests the Government to pass the necessary legislation for transferring the power of issuing liquor and toddy licenses from the Collector to the Municipality.

This Corporation strongly recommends the Government to refund the amounts of such license-holders as are willing to close their shops."

SOLICITORS' REASONS.

The following is the opinion of the Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., on the desirability of not moving the above resolution:—

"With reference to your (Municipal Commissioner's) footnote, dated 29th July, 1921, forwarding for our opinion copy of the Municipal Secretary's No. 3639 of 22nd July, intimating the desire of the President of the Corporation that we should advise on the question whether the motion of which notice had been received from Mr. B. N. Motiwalla and others, is in order, we have now the honour to state that we consider that motion is not in order for the following reasons:—(1) As to 'the starting of voluntary or paid Municipal corps' we very much doubt whether the creation of even 'voluntary' corps for the purposes stated is within the scope of the duties and powers of the Corporation under their Act, while as regards 'paid' corps we can only agree with Mr. Inverarity's opinion of the 17th February, 1908, that the widest meaning ought 'not' to be given to the words in Section 63 (k), and that for those purposes, just as in the case on which he was advising, the same principle applies, and that the Corporation has not power to make provision of funds for those purposes. (2) As to the 'taking such other steps from time to time as it may think proper for the purposes of bringing about total prohibition of liquor and toddy in the City', that as the law now stands appears to us to be quite outside the duties and powers or functions, of the Corporation or Municipal authorities under the Municipal Act.

We need hardly add that we quite recognise that it is open to those who have signed the notice of motion, in pursuance of their praiseworthy object, to make their own arrangements for endeavouring to dissuade others from the pernicious indulgence in liquor which is prevalent, we understand, amongst certain classes of people in Bombay, but there is a matter entirely outside, and independent of the Corporation."

RULED OUT.

Mr. Motiwalla wanted to speak on the opinion expressed by the Solicitors, but he was ruled out by the President on the ground that the Counsel's opinion should not be discussed.

Dr. Javle, then said that the opinion of the Counsel was the public property and, therefore, they had every right to carry on discussion on it.

LATE MR. TRIBHUVANDAS.

In the absence of Mr. Dabholkar, who had given notice to move the following resolution, Dr. Javle moved it:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death on the 28th July, 1921, of Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjiwandas, who as a member of the Corporation for 19 years and in other capacities rendered useful services to the City. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Dr. Javle in moving the resolution said that the Corporation had sustained the great loss in the untimely death of Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjiwandas.

Mr. R. B. Jijibhoy seconded and Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas and Dr. Sukhia supported the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia, further, supported the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and declared carried.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the following ladies and gentlemen be appointed additional members of the Schools Committee, under Section 39 of the Municipal Act, as amended by Section 19 of the Bombay Primary Education Act XV of 1920:—

(1) Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, B.A., L. M. & S.; (2) Miss B. Engineer, M.A., LL.B.; (3) Dr. T. M. Kajiji, M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law; (4) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.

The Corporation was, then, adjourned till Thursday next.

WHEAT SCARCITY IN PUNJAB

RELIEF OPERATIONS TO BE STARTED EARLY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 27.

Hon. Lala Harkishenlal, Minister, and Mr. King, Financial Commissioner, who are now on a tour visiting the chief towns in the province are conferring on the subject of wheat scarcity with municipal commissioners, grain merchants and members of the public have visited Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar and Lahore and have proceeded to Sialkot and Lyallpur. They have forwarded their suggestions to Government and it is expected some relief operations will be undertaken at a very early date.

HIGH PRICES IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 27.

A communique says there is no foundation for the rumour which the Government of India understand to be current in the Punjab that Government holds abnormally large stocks of foodstuffs.

AN ALLEGATION AGAINST LORD CHELMSFORD.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following communique has been issued.—The attention of Government of India has been drawn to an article recently published in a vernacular paper in which the suggestion was made that Lord Chelmsford, when Viceroy of India, accepted valuable presents from Indian princes and chiefs. The suggestion is entirely without foundation. The Government Servants Conduct rules prohibit the acceptance of such presents accept in the case of ceremonial gifts which are deposited in the Government Toshakhana and for which a return present is made at Government expense. Lord Chelmsford, it is well known, held himself bound by these rules and acted strictly in accordance with them.

MAULANA A. KALAM ON SWADESHI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad who arrived here yesterday from Calcutta addressed crowded gathering in the evening and exhorted people to boycott foreign cloth completely by 30th September and attain Swaraj within the year by determined efforts and sacrifices. He made a special appeal to the Punjab Mahomedans to take a leading part in Non-Cooperation movement and help in the attainment of Swaraj for India.

ITALIAN PREMIER TO ATTEND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LODNON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

Rome.—Premier Bouomi will attend the Washington Disarmament Conference.

CABLE ITEMS.

Colonel Gracey left 123,000 pounds sterling.

The death is announced of Grevenkop Castenskiold, Danish Minister in London. His death is due to a wasp sting while golfing at Ranelagh.

A collision between a motor-coach and a motor-car on the borders of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire led to two persons being killed and 14 injured. The coach crashed over the railway on sea wall, overturned and fell on the sands.

Berlin.—In spite of prohibition, Communists and Monarchists held rival demonstrations in Potsdam on Monday (Aug. 29). Rival demonstrators did not come into conflict, but the Communists clashed with the police with the result that two Communists were killed and one wounded.

THE MUNITIONS MUDDLE.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

"PROTRACTED TRIAL WOULD DISTURB PUBLIC MIND."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 28.

The following press communique has been issued from the Government of Inida, Industries Department:—

The attention which has been directed both in India and England to the withdrawal by Government from the prosecution in what is known as the Munitions fraud case makes it incumbent on the Governor-General in Council to state the circumstances attending that withrdawal and at the same time to declare his attitude regarding certain aspects of the case and in particular the reason assigned in court for the action taken. The main facts of the case on which the prosecution was initiated have been prominently before the public and do not require restatement at any length. Four persons, viz. C. S. Waite, Rai Bahadur Sukhlal Karnani J. C. Banerjee and H. Stringer were impicated. The charge was one of conspiring to cheat in regard to the Munitions Board in August 1918. The original decision to prosecute these four persons was arrived at by the Board of Industries and Munitions in the summer of 1920. That decision was taken with the cognisance of Government of India. The actual inception of the prosecution in India was delayed by the proceedings from the extradition of C. S. Waite and though orders to this effect were eventually secured his transfer to India has up to date been delayed owing to the condition of his health. While the extradition proceedings were still in progress a certain measure of sympathy had manifested itself in favour of the accused among some sections of the public, particularly in Calcutta. Sukhlal Karnani is the managing director of the Karnani Industrial Bank, an institution which is understood to finance a number of minor industrial undertakings. J. C. Bannerjee is also concerned with various industries in Bengal. A number of meeetings were held at which it was represented that the prosecution of these two accused would involve serious consequences to indigenous industries in Bengal. Much publicity was given to the fact that one of them had made considerable gifts to war charities and that his generosity in this respect had been recognised by the Government.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

The Board of Industries and Munitions ceased to exist as a seperate body in February 1921. While many of its functions were taken over by the newly constituted department of industries, the work connected with the closing of the war commitments of the late Munitions Board among which this case was included) was by a resolution of the Government of India, alloted to a separate temporary organisation under, the Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, responsible to the member in charge, the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland. The case did not therefore come within the scope of the regular proceedings of the Industries Department. Prosecution having once been decided on, the arrangements necessary for the conduct of the case did not call for any other reference to the Governor-General or the orders of council and it was not until the developments about to be described occurred and which resulted in a modification of the original decision that the ordinary rules of procedure necessitated such further reference. The failure to seek these orders is a regrettable fact in the history of this incident and the progress of the case at this stage must be given in some detail. Sir Thomas Holland in the full and unreserved explanation of his conduct of the case which he has rendered to the Governor-General states that up to June last he was himself convinced of the desirability of continuing the prosecution, having discounted the agitation in favour of its withdrawal. In June, however, during a visit to Calcutta he was informed the Karnani Industrial Bank was already suffering seriously in credit owing to the prosecution, and was furnished with details showing heavy withdrawals stated to be due to the same cause. He was also inormed that a number of Directors had resigned their seats on the Board, that the Bank financed no less than one hundred and twenty Indian industrial concerns, and that if it were unable to continue to finance them, they would fail with all the attendant consequences of distress and discontent. On the question of fact it may be stated here that the Bank, which was registered in 1919, has an authorise capital of five crores, of which three have been issued, but only sixty lakhs paid up. Sir Thomas Hollan did not, however, at that stage see sufficient reason to change his view of the case. Sukhlal Karnani had at the time a contested claim against Government amounting to over two lakhs of rupees for the supply of munitions connected with the present case, and the Hon. Member had made it clear to those who approached him in the matter that Government would not consider the question of withdrawal so long as a suit to these claims was threatened.

TWO COLLEAGUES CONSULTED.

Early in July intimation was received from the solicitors of Sukhlal Karnani withdrawing, without prejudice, but at the same time without conditions, the civil claim preferred by him and soon after the receipt of this intimation, the Hon'ble Member called for a fresh appreciation of the situation from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police who had been placed on special duty at Calcutta for the investigation and conduct of the case. He was consulted on the advisability of withdrawing from the prosecution of Sukhlal and as to the consequences which such withdrawal would involve in regard to the other accused in this and similar cases then pending. But he was informed that it was thought unnecessary at that stage for him to consult the counsel on the matter. The counsel in charge of the case on behalf of Government was the Advocate-General, Bengal, with whom was associated Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Alston, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad. The reply to the letter, while dealing with the general considerations above indicated, called attention to the conclusion at which the Deputy Inspector-General had himself now arrived, and which he stated

Continued on page 8.

FIRST ZIONIST MERCHANT MARINE BOAT STOPPED.

ON WARRANT POR NON-PAYMENT OF PURCHASE MONEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Paris.—A telegram from Marseilles to the "Matin" says that as the steamer Zion, the first vessel of the Zionist Merchant Marine was starting for Alexandria the police commissary handed the Captain a warrant for the seizure of the vessel in default of payment of the balance of the ship's purchase money. The Captain insisted upon starting whereupon the commissary had the engine disabled.

ZION ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

Paris.—A telegram from Marseilles says that the steamer Zion has been allowed to proceed. The hitch appears to have been due to the question of payment of the balance due on the sale of the ship.

ERZERERGER'S FUNERAL.

HUGE DOMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD ON 31ST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29

Berlin.—Public feeling over Herr Erzerberger's death has culminated in the organisation of huge demonstrations to be held on the 31st inst., on the occasion of Herr Erzerbergers funeral to protest against "White Terror." The supporters of the Left announce that they do not intend to allow the future militarist demonstrations without a counter-demonstration Two students of Offenburg, who were arrested, have been released. The Government has offered a reward of a hundred thousand marks for the capture of the assassins.

GALLIPOLI MEMORIAL.

SELECTION OF SITE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 29.

Lieut.-General Hunter Weston, who was delegated to investigate the matter recommends that the Gallipoli Memorial should be erected on an eminence five-hundred yards North-East of the Helles light house. The site overlooks the scene of one of the exploits of the steamer, River Clyde, while endeavouring to land troops.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

THIRTY MILLION PEOPLE AFFECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Reval.—According to the latest news from Russia thirty million people are famine stricken of whom nine millions are children. Six millions are living in carts and without a shelter.

FENTON TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

A receiver has been appointed for the Fenton Textile Association. The issued Capital exceeds a million sterling, chiefly held by the Chairman, Mr. Henry Fenton. There are also sixhundred thousand sterling five year debenture notes, offered to the public at 95 two years ago.

SALVATION ARMY'S CALYPSO.

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LODNON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

The Calypso which has been chartered by the Salvation Army will sail from Hull for Bombay on October 10th. The Commissioner and Mrs. Blowers, who are territorial commanders of Southern India will be in charge. They will be accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Milner, who have been appointed for supervision of operations in Ceylon.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ARRIVES AT AUCKLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

Audkland.—Lord Northlliffe has arrived and received an official welcome

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

As the result of further reduction of half a sovereign a ton in a South Wales house, coal from September 1st making over seventeen shillings in a month retail price will be fifty-three shillings and six pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

BIG MEETING-FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The following are the handicaps in the big meeting, first day, on Wednesday:—

THE BALDOYDLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Carsway 9/8; Belvedere 9/6; Divide 9/4; Fretwork 9/4; Quite Dark 9/0; Black Walnut 9/0; Crushed Glass 9/0, Cheechako 8/13; Viola 8/11; Little Cell 8/11; Trostan 8/9; Mimi 8/5; Woorali 8/4; Fussy 8/1; Archlight 8/3; Forward III 8/3; Belle Syme 8/2; Murmansk 8/2; Piccolo 8/2; Eager To 8/1; Night Bomber 7/13; Anthracite 7/13 Dori 7/12; Catchup 7/10; Cracknel 7/8; Cahir Lass 7/5; Verna 7/4; Little Trout 7/4 Royal Jewel 7/4; Pine Tree 7/2.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Cerago 9/12; Balira 9/9; Sospello 9/7; Huon Live 9/0; Lace 9/0; Rennette 8/13; Merion 8/12; Wild Weman 8/11; Greenfield 8/11; Some Seribe 8/9; Oregon Pine 8/8; Cyllian 8/7; South Notts 8/6; Bathurst 8/5; Allensmore 8/2; Zea 8/1; My Eva 8/1; Soft Note 8/0; Robina 7/13; Very Little 7/10; Binfield Grove 7/10; Duet 7/8; Ragazzo 7/8; Deslin 7/7; Ho Ho 7/6; Quiver 7/6; Victoria Cross 7/6, Tessie 7/4; Milk Maid 7/2; On the Square 7/0.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Diabet 9/10; Messley 9/7; The Count 9/4; Blackwater 9/0; Chauntress 9/0; Mexican Eagle 9/0; Rivolette 8/13; Sunline 8/12; Walhachin 8/11; Lady Ard 8/11; The Pony 8/10; Gold Quartz 8/10; Mirabelle 8/8; Maiden Palm 8/5; Flight Errant 8/2; Pine Box 8/2; The Lark 8/1; White Poppy 7/13; South Star 7/12; Eccleston 7/10; Bohea 7/9; Old Sport 7/9; Try All 7/7; Fine Trout 7/7; Rock Ferry 7/6; Troop Leader 7/6; Mynden Chief 7/5; Cork Glass 7/4; The Shah 7/2; Magnificence 7/1; Vengeance 6/12.

THE HAWTHORNE HILL STEEPLECHASE—Distance about 2¼ miles.

Joyous Gard 12/7; Snowflake 12/7; Maud Allan 12/7; Isle O Sky 12/7; Truncheon 12/4; Dark Legend II 11/10; Daroji II 11/9; Count Hannibal 11/6; Traveller 11/2; Centre 10/9; Flying Fox 10/7; Sussie 10/0; Baldonnell 9/7.

DAVIS CUP.

JAPANBEATS AMERICA IN CHALLENGE ROUND.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

Newport.—In the Davis Cup Kumogae beat Andersan 3/6; 7/5; 2/6; 6/2; 6/3 Japan thus qualified to meet America in the challenge round.

AUSTRALASIA BEATS JAPAN IN DOUBLES FINAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LODNON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

Newport.—In the Davis Cup Doubles Anderson and Tobb (Australasia) beat Kumagae and Shimidzu (Japan) 4/6; 6/4; 8/6; 6/0.

DETAILS OF THE DOUBLES FINAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 29.

Newport.—In the Doubles match in the Davis Cup the Japanese started well their drives being crisp and well directed. Kumagae, in particular, scored by good placing. The Australians increased the severity of their strokes in the second set and frequently raced to the net. These tactics with both the men's speedy services drove the Japanese to their own base-line, where they attempted to lob but the Australians' enormous reach enabled them to deliver smashing returns. The Australians took the first three games off the reel on speed alone in the third set. Then the Japanese won four of the next five. The Australians toog the ninth and after displaying temporary weakness won the set 8/6.

KUMAGAE'S STOICAL CONTROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 30.

Newport.—Kumagae displayed stoical control in the third match of the Davis Cup Singles. He sacrificed his brilliant speed and, therefore, drove back the ball continually to Anderson depending upon the latter's errors for point. There were a few brilliant spots, although volleys were protracted and the match took 2 hours 5 minutes. Latterly, the play was most monotonous, the regular returning of the ball appearing to get on Anderson's nerves for his play deteriorated and he piled up 137 errors during the match. The game was played on a fast court. Shimidzu has displayed tame, but tireless tennis throughout, and it is this which has given the Japanese their recent victories.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS Vs. AN ENGLAND XI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 29.

The match between an England Eleven and the Australians began at Eastbourne to-day in dull weather. The wicket was hard and fast. MacLaren won the toss and the England Eleven, who are all amateurs, went in. They were, however dismissed in seventy-three minutes for forty-three, the lowest total in the tour of the Australians. McDonald took five wickets for 21 and Armstrong five for 15.

The Australians made 174 of which Bardsley scored 70 by faultless cricket. He was batting two hours and hit six fours. Falcon took six wickets for 67.

The Englishmen went in the second time at the close of the day and when stumps where drawn had scored eight runs for the loss of one wicket.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 30, 1921.

THE "EMPIRE-BUILDERS."

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The place of honour which the "Fortnightly Review" has assigned to contribution from Sir Michael O'Dwyer is, we take it, evidence not so much of the importance which the journal attaches to either the ex-satrap's personality or his writings, as of the growing recognition, on the part of thinking Great Britain, of the seriousness of the position in India. That the British public and even the vast majority of British statesmen and publicists have as yet no adequate idea of the crisis in India is only too apparent. Besides the India Office, it is only a few retired Anglo-Indian Civilians and three or four journals, which try to keep in touch with India, that are anxiously watching the trend of events in this country. The rest of the British public are too deeply immersed in their own affairs and in watching European and American politics, to spare any serious thought to India, "the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown." For them, all is well, or ought to be well, with India, administered as it is by "the greatest civil service in the world." In the midst of such abysmal ignorance, those who, like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, pose as guides have an easy task in "educating" the British public about India. It is not the first time that this retired "empire-builder" has sought to enlighten his countrymen regarding the course of events in India since he left, "like a thief in the night", the country which he served so ill. His present attempt to interpret the Indian situation shows that he has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. Like Cato he is obsessed with the idea that the one and only efficacious remedy for all the ills of India to-day is—repression, or as he himself puts it, "steadily enforcing the law against sedition and thus restoring internal peace and tranquility." Such is the burden of his song and in the course of his article, the reader will find the remedy suggested more than half a dozen times as if it were a panacea devised and patented by this great British "statesman" to meet the especial requirements of the Indian malady.

Sir Michael appears, in his article, to be literally burning with chagrin at Mr. Montagu and other official sympathisers with Indian reformers and he labours hard to level his cruellest darts at them for their abetment of "sedition" in India. He tauntingly points to them the ridiculously slender electoral basis of their "democratic" councils and equally ridiculous insignificance of the fruits of the cooperation between the officials and the "agitators". He points out that out of a total of 5 1/3 millions of registered voters 1,365,000 or only one-fourth went to the poll. He is not, however, quite honest in handling the question of the electorate. He keeps back the fact from his readers that the majority of those who failed to register their votes did so deliberately and not because they were apathetic. He does not refer to this fact and misrepresents the truth by suggesting that those only who participated in the elections took any interest in the franchise and that the rest were all indifferent. His grievance, however, is not so much against the Indian politicians as against the officials who, instead of sternly repressing them, coquet with them and go to the extent of "buying" them over. Referring to Lala Lajpat-rai's warning to his countrymen that "the Government would try to buy over their leading opponents and, failing that, would threaten them with their powers," Sir Michael observes: "There is something to support the first allegation; Government had done little up to May 15th to suggest that it would have recourse to the alternative course." All the repression that has been in evidence all over the country cannot, it would appear from the point of view of this bully, be properly called repression. They are mere pin-pricks, he would say. "Martial Law and no d——d non-sense" is, no doubt, what he would have for every emergency that may arise in India. His contemptuous references to the Gandhi Reading interview, the appointment of a "rebel" to the ministership of the Punjab, the remission of the fine of 17 lakhs imposed on Amritsar, the pious hope expressed by the Government of India in their "extraordinary" Resolution of Nov. 8th 1920, that the efforts of "sane and moderate" men would check the growth of the non-cooperation movement, show that he has little faith in the present policy of the Government of India. He tries to prove that Diarchy is unworkable and is bound to be too costly. Here at least he is not far away from the truth. He says: "The administrative machine is not only cumbrous and complicated, but also top heavy, and if it goes on growing as at present, its own weight will cause it to collapse." He is, however, wrong in attributing the cause of this top-heaviness to the greed of the Indian place-hunters. The real cause is to be sought in the reluctance of the civilian to forego any of the privileges he has been enjoying all these years. Sir Michael makes a great grievance of the fact that "Vakil Raj" prevails in the reformed councils and that very few representatives of the "rural" population find a place therein. It is natural that "the town politician," should be the *bete noir* of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, seeing that it was he who was intrumental in bringing about the downfall of Sir Michael and the ruin of all his fond hopes of establishing Tsardom in India. Sir Michael's concern for the rural population—"the hundreds of millions who know nothing and care less for politics," to quote his own description of them—is also quite natural, for does not the task of a "ruler" of such people become simplicity itself? In the opinion of persons like Sir Michael, all "statesmanship" would consist in reducing the "subjects" into a class of people "who know nothing and care less for politics" and "ruling" over them in this condition in perpetuity. And yet, Sir Michael is considered by many of his countrymen and countrywomen as one of the "Empire—builders" of to-day! God help the Empire built by such "statesmen!"

A NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.

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No indictment can be too strong for the opium policy of the Government of India. Notwithstanding the fact that it was Great Britain that had forced this traffic upon China at the point of the bayonet by two ruthless wars waged with the help of Indian troops, notwithstanding the enormous profits accruing from the cultivation and sale of opium, high hopes were held in some quarters that as the question of the suppression of traffic in this poisonous drug was included among the problems to be tackled by the League of Nations, a definite scheme would be drawn up for a slow but steady abolition af a trade which is as "morally indefensible as that in slaves and children." The Hague Opium Convention passed a resolution calling upon the contracting powers to take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of "the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of, prepared opium." But when huge profits are to be derived an international agreement of this nature can be circumvented. How great is the responsibility of the British Government in this connection will be realised from the fact that a great portion of the opium imported into China is sent from India, and is a monopoly of the Indian Government and, therefore, under British control. The Government of India have been making large profits from the cultivation and sale of opium, exporting every year 13,000 chests, the opium being turned into morphine by the British manufacturers and sold as morphine injective "shots" in China proper by Japanese hawkers. It is the labouring classes in China that fall an easy prey to this vicious habit, spending their miserably small earnings in trying these "shots." It is impossible to except the Chinaman to free himself from the habit so long as the temptation is thus thrown in his way.

That smuggling is going on on a large scale encouraging the opium habit is made evident by recent questions in the Commons; and it did not come as a surprise when a reply was given that the signatories to the 1912 Opium Convention were responsible only for production and distribution of opium, and not for the quantity of opium that might be grown. But so long as the cultivation of opium is not limited strictly to medicinal requirements, smuggling of the drug is bound to prevail and foil the best efforts of the people to eradicate the habit. Nothing, perhaps, will strike a right-minded observer of these opium transactions more than the utter humiliation to which India is subjected in being made a cat's paw of self-seeking Imperialists to poison and debauch a nation with which she shares many characteristics in common, both being essentially Eastern. It may be that the traffic is yielding a large revenue. No amount of revenue can justify the maintenance of this poisonous trade. It is monstrous to raise money out of the ruin of the homes and families of a neighbouring people. It is a hideous hypocrisy on the part of the British statesmen to indulge in high-sounding platitudes and sanctimonious phrases so long as this nefarious traffic goes on unrestricted.

Notes of the Day.

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The Irish Reply.

It is impossible not to admire the merciless logic of the Dail Eireann's communication to the British Premier. The latter's reply, in spite of all its adroitness, fails to take up the moral challenge thrown by Sinn Fein. The Dail Eireann takes its stand on the principle of the inalienable right of all nations, small and big, to live and to lead an unfettered existence. The people of Ireland demand that they themselves and not any alien power, even if it be the British, should be the arbiter of their destinies. They would decide whether they should remain a part of the British Empire or not, according as thes alternatives are beneficial or not to them. The British Government and the British Premier openly acknowledged during the war their adherence to this principle of self-determination. Are the Government and the Premier going to repudiate this principle, now that the war has ended? Instead of facing this challenge squarely, Mr. Lloyd George seeks to confuse the issue by dwelling on the "strategic" interests involved and on the more modest demands of Ireland's past leaders from Grattan and Parnell and Redmond. The appeal to past leaders cannot be seriously entertained, for Mr. Lloyd George must admit that the Irish people have progressed and gained in experience since the days of Grattan and Parnell. One most precious experience the Irish seem to have gained is regarding the futility of depending on Great Britain to advance purely Irish interests. If Ireland is now convinced that she alone can properly mould the destiny of her own children, what is the relevancy of the Premier's appeal to the past?

A Fundamentally False Basis

The Dail Eireann has little difficulty in showing up the fundamentally false and unjust position taken by the Premier. The latter has advanced the strategic interests resulting from the geographical propinquity of Ireland to Great Britain, as an excuse for ignoring the principle enunciated above. But, as the Dail Eireann rightly points out: "If a small nation's right to independence is forfeit when a more powerful neighbour covets its territory for military and other advantages it is supposed to confer, there is an end to liberty. No longer can a small nation claim the right to separate sovereign existence." That the Premier is wholly unable to meet this point shows that his position is fundamentally weak. He grows eloquent on what Great Britain is prepared to concede to Ireland, but he is silent on what is withheld from Ireland and which is absolutely necessary for her unfettered progress. It is misleading to describe the proposed concessions to Ireland as Dominion Home Rule, since the control of her army, navy and customs, to mention only the three most important functions of any sovereign State, are denied to her. Let real Dominion status, equal to that conceded to Canada and Australia be offered to Ireland and then let Great Britain see if Ireland is still desirous of cutting herself adrift from the Empire. We have every confidence that the Irish leaders will not reject real Dominion Home Rule, if it is offered to their country.

"Drastic Economies."

The Modern Government are responding to the call for economy in a way truly characteristic of the bureaucracy in this country. We are told by a Madras contemporary that they (Government) have succeeded is abolishing 145 attenders' and peons' posts in Collectors' offices. Our contemporary has also been assured that "further reductions in the same line are under contemplation and any day we may hear of more peons and attenders being sent out; meanwhile a number of clerks' and menials' posts are being kept vacant." We understand that similar drastic curtailment of "establishment" is going on at our own Secretariat and that the services of several peons and bearers have either been or are about to be dispensed with. We earnestly hope that, in the interests of further economy, all sick leave of the menial and clerical staff will be peremptorily stopped henceforth, and drastic reduction will be made in the clothing and stationary supplied to the menial and clerical staffs respectively. A good deal of saving can be achieved by ceasing to purchase laced or embroidered cloth for the uniforms of the bearers of the Secretaries of Departments and of Ministers and Members of the Governor's Executive Council. By these means at least a couple of thousand rupees, if not more, can be saved annually. This drastic economy becomes all the more necessary since, under the Reforms Act, it is impossible for even the Governor of the Province, let alone the Legislative Council, to effect any curtailment of the salaries of his colleagues of the Council or even of the Departmental heads of the Secretariat.

Tilak Swaraj Fund Jewellery Auction.

Yesterday afternoon we went to see the auction sale of all the jewellery which has been laid at Mahatma Gandhi's feet in Bombay City. The bidding was both lively and sustained and those in charge assured us that good prices were being obtained. The sale, which culminates to-day in the offering of really splendid diamonds to the highest bidder, is being held in the Jhaveri bazar. The jewellery alone is worth a visit, as showing the generosity—nay, the capacity for sacrifice—of Indian Ladies.

SIR JAMES MASTERTON-SMITH.

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APPOINTED PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Sir James Masterton-Smith has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Colonies in succession to Sir George Fidd.

FREE FIGHT WITH MOPLAHS.

SOME SOLDIERS SHOT DEAD.

RIOTING IN THE INTERIOR.

EXTENSION OF MARTIAL LAW.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Aug. 29.

Information has just been received here that the day before yesterday while a detachment of British soldiers under some officers were on their way in motor cars and lorries to Malappuram over four thousand rebels hiding themselves in trenches and valley of a hill attacked them. On reaching Mongam it is alleged that rebels made a desperate attack and that Mr. C. R. Lancaster, Assistant-Superintendent of Police, Malappuram, and two soldiers were shot dead besides injuring six reserve policemen and three or four soldiers. Several Moplahs also have been shot dead. The exact number is not known.

Mr. Lancaster joined the police force only a year ago. He was about 24 years of age and was of a very amiable nature. During a short time he was in Malapuram he had proved himself very popular. His body was burried at Malapuram yesterday with usual military honours. Over 100 guns have also been captured from the Moplahs and these were brought to West Hill last night in motor lorries.

Messrs. C. M. Brown and Col. Brook of the Kerala Estate who had escaped when the rebels raided Kerala estate and about whom considerable anxiety had been entertained have now arrived at Ootacamund.

RAILWAY LINE RESTORED.

MADRAS Aug. 28.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Shoranur, wires to-day:—The Railway line between Shoranur in the Malabar district and Calicut has been restored to the extent that one mail train in each direction will be despatched daily until further advice.

"MOPLAHS BENT UPON MISCHIEF."

DEAD BODY OF A EUROPEAN.

CALICUT, Aug.

A report has just been received here that the dead body of a European gentleman with tatoo marks on it was found floating in the Poorpoya river near Tirur yesterday. The body has not been identified. While a party of British soldiers with some officers were going towards Manjeri the day before yesterday along Mongam hill the Moplahs armed with guns and hiding in trenches dug in the valley of the hill are reported to have shot at them from behind. Fortunately none of the officers of men were hit. It is alleged that a machine gun was immediately directed against them and that the rebels were frightened away.

A TEMPLE BROKEN.

About 300 Nambudiris have arrived here as refugees from Ernad and Wallawanad taluks and are maintained by the Zamorin of Calicut. Inspector Govinda Kidavu of the Calicut Circle recorded to-day statements of over a dozen of them. They had horrowing tales to relate of the diabolical crimes committed by the Moplahs who not only looted their "illoms" (houses) but subjected most of them to torture. One Poyilapurath Vasudevan, a Nambudiri, was murdered in cold blood while another was forcibly converted to Mahomedanism. In Parappil Amshom alone 13 Nambudiri "illoms" had been looted. From one illom alone over a lakh of rupees had been removed while from another Rs. 30,000 and a third over Rs. 15,000. A Villadi Odigari has been murdered. The Parappil temple was broken into and image and jewels were carried away. It is Colonel Humphrey's column from Bangalore that is taking part in operations. The rebels are being chased from different directions.

A detachment of the 63rd Wallajah Light Infantry has been despatched this afternoon by a special train to Tirur. Colonel Humphreys accompanied by Messrs. F. B. Evans, I.C.S., R. H. Hitchcock, E. V. Amoo, Deputy Superintendent of Police and a contingent of reserves has just left for Tirur en route to Ernad. A strong detachment of column has been stationed at Tirur. yesterday at the 12th mile on Calicut Wynad Road a Thiyya woman was carried away by some Moplahs.

Attempt on the part of the Congress party who left for Tirurangadi to pacify the rebels has entirely failed, the Moplahs being bent upon mischief.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28

The following news has been received by General Staff at the Army Headquarters on the Malabar situation up to 6 p.m. on the 27th instant:—

The Calicut moveable column is reported to have arrived at Mallapuram. The report has not yet been confirmed. A railway line south of Calicut has been opened as far as mile 386. Detachment from H.M.S. Comus marched through Calicut town on the 27th. The Cannanore Garrison sent a detachment to Guilandy on the 26th instant to deal with the disturbances. A moveable column from Kuttipuram started at 4 a.m. on the 27th to try and effect junction with the Calicut troops. Progress report has not yet been received. A platoon of Leinsters has been sent to Gudalur to watch the road and to collect planters in Nilgiri and Wyanad if necessary. At Jilarpet the guard of Auxiliary Force has been mobilised to protect armoury.

AT COTAPALAM.

RIOTERS FLEEING IN INTERIOR.

(Associated Press.)

PODANUR, Aug. 25.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Col. Humphreys, Commanding Malabar Military Area, has made Podanur the base of operations. The railway school, Podanur, has been converted into an emergency military hospital with ambulance staff and a special ready for emergency. The General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway has wired to all the station masters on the line to stop booking both coaching and goods traffic to the stations west of Podanur from yesterday but resumed from to-day. On Tuesday noon military assumed charge of the Podanur station. The first cavalry column is understood to have moved immediately to Malappuram in relief of that place.

Information is to hand that rebels are fleeing to the interior and some are said to have entered the house of Mr. Prabhakaran Thampan, a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Thampan had to surrender a revolver and a sum of Rs. one hundred. Business is suspended and the Court and the schools are closed at Ootapalam.

EXTENSION OF MARTIAL LAW.

ARRESTS OF MOPLAH SPIES AND REBELS MULTIPLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, August 29.

Arrests of Moplah spies and suspected characters and known rebels are multiplying.

All the local papers condemn the violent preaching which precipitated the rebellion and the "Kerala Patrika," a leading local vernacular paper, believes that the intelligent and discerning section of public opinion fully approves of the action of the District authorities, both before and since the start of the rebellion, and the journal adds that all reports from persons arriving from the rebelos' tracts agree that even now the authorities are behaving with remarkable calmness and patience.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in the taluks of Calicut, Ernad, Walluwanad, Ponani, Kurumbranad and Wynaad in Malabar District.

S. S. "NAWAB" ARRIVES.

FEAR OF FAMINE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 29.

Through railway line to Calicut has been restored. A moveable column from Kuttipuram is on its way to Calicut having started by road yesterday morning. Reports have been received of disturbances in south Ponnani.

Steamship "Nawab" has arrived at Calicut with supplies.

Calicut and Gudalur close to Ooty are reported quiet. No news has been received from Malappuram yet. The Madras Government expect famine owing to looting and restriction of communications. Reports received from Calicut show that disturbances are slowly decreasing in number and a favourable turn may shortly be expected. In fact Tirur, Tanur, Parappangadi and some other places have been practically deserted by rioters who appear to have taken shelter in the hills and temples in the interior parts of Ernad.

BANDS FORMED TO BEAT OFF RIOTERS.

Later reports from Calicut show that when a small force of Wallahabad Infantry, with Captain Maxwell and Lt. Robinson and Sub-Collector of Tellicherry, motored through the country between Tamarachory and Guilandy, it was found that part was cleared of rebels. Officials and public-spirited private individuals in Guilandy, Badagara and other places are organising bands of resolute Nairs and Thiyyas and other Hindus and Christians for beating off rioters if they turned up. An attempt on the part of some Congress people to pacify Moplahs seems to have entirely failed and the "West Coast Reformer," a local paper is surprised at the tone of sympathy for the misereants contained in the leading article

(Continued on next page.)

IRISH PEACE PARLEY

"WE CANNOT COUNTENANCE SEPARATION."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON IRELAND'S CLAIM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Aug. 29.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day received the Freedom of Barnsley. Acknowledging the honour, the Premier referred to Ireland and said:—For God's sake let us sweep aside the prejudices. Hatred is a sour pasture. There is no strength in it, no nourishment, nothing but disappointment. I am proud that Britain has risen above all prejudices and proposed unprecedented terms which have commended themselves to the whole civilised world. I trust that common sense will prevail. We cannot countenance separation (cheers), which would lead to a civil war in Ireland. If Southern Ireland, is not satisfied with the freedom and insists on separation all hope of accomodation must be abandoned. He believed that when the Irish people realised that real freedom was offered them and that all they were asked to do was to enter the proudest community of nations of the world as free men that the gifted people would realise the greatness of their destiny as a free people inside a free federation of peoples.

EXAMPLES OF WALES AND SCOTLAND.

The wrongs and insults were not all on one side. He was pleased that the Britons had swept them all aside. He proceeded:—There are, more Welshmen speaking their own language than Irish and Wales's culture entitles it to a greater claim to establish an independent republic than an anybody in the whole Empire, but no Welsh patriot would dream of demanding it. He referred to Scotland's strong qualifications for a separate nationality but she did not advance the claim because she remembered the historical events when all the parts of the Kingdom were separate. He asked if we were going to choose this moment to begin in Ireland tearing bits off the United Kingdom and leave the Empire shattered without vitality, power or prestige and useless to the world. The people of the Dominions had shown that they were proud of their respective countries. They had got the sense of the nations and of being separate and distinct peoples. All the same, they had got the sense of pride in belonging to the greatest family of nations in the world known as the British Empire. (Cheers).

SECRET MEETING OF DAIL EIREANN.

CONSIDERING MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

The Dail Eireann met in secret to-day to consider Mr. Lloyd George's reply. It is stated in the Sinn Fein quarters that no answer is likely to be given before Monday.

UPPER SILESION QUESTION'

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S CONSIDERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 30.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations is meeting to-morrow and will consider the Upper Silesian question. The fact, which is favourable, is that members are all new men who have not before been involved in this subject, and they are meeting with the sincere desire to reach an understanding in the spirit of conciliation. Viscount Ishii, Acting President of the Council, will first of all report upon the situation, and it is expected that both Germans and Poles will be asked to submit their own cases.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN RHINE.

QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL TO BE DISCUSSED,

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

Washington.—High official quarters intimate that the withdrawal of the Americans from Rhine will be seriously considered when the Senate and the Reichstag ratify the German-American peace treaty.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR ROME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Rome.—As the result of a collision on a railway outside Rome seventeen seaside holiday-makers have been killed and eighty taken to a hospital.

30 KILLED: OVER 100 INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 28
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

Rome.—Thirty dead have been recovered from the train collision and over a hundred injured.

FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

GREEKS DEFEATED AT GORDIUM.

TURKS CAPTURE TWO TOWNS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

There are conflicting versions of fighting in Asia Minor. A telegram from Constantinople says that the Greeks have been defeated in a battle at Gordium on a wide front and that the Turks have captured Biledjik and Yenikeui.

A Greek communique dated 26th says:—The enemy has prepared a fortified line eighty kilometres long beginning at Gordium and running south and east to Emberli with a second line behind. The enemy has also fortified the east bank of the Sakari River. Our army has advanced south of Sakari and occupied the enemy's advanced positions. A vigorous enemy counter-attack at night was easily repulsed.

KING CONSTANTINE WELL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Athens.—It is is officially announced that King Constantine has recovered.

WRECK OF R. 38.

LOSS TO BE BORNE EQUALLY BY U. S. AND BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LODNON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

Washington.—Officials state that the United States and Britain will share equally the loss of R. 38, the former having made a part payment for the airship.

WRECKAGE OF R. 38 RAISED

TWO BODIES RECOVERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

The forepart of R38 has been raised. The bodies of one British passenger and one American were recovered. There is reluctance to employ divers owing to tangled wires among the wreckage and treacherous tides.

TWO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Salvage operations of R. 38 have hitherto resulted in the recovery of two more bodies of Americans.

MISSING LONDON-BRUSSELS AEROPLANE.

WRECKAGE FOUND NEAR CALAIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

Boulogne.—The wreckage of the missing London-Brussels aeroplane has been picked up between Calais and Gravelines three miles off the coast. The aeroplane had evidently caught fire. Boats and submarines are searching for surviyors.

PILOT MISSING IN THE LOST AEROPLANE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

It is believed that the lost aeroplane is Goliath which was carrfing goods and the mail. The pilot is missing. There were no passengers.

AN INVITATION TO PRINCE OF WALES.

TO VISIT KENYA-EN ROUTE FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Aug. 29.

Nairobi.—Unofficial members of the Legislature and members of the Convention Associations have invited the Prince of Wales to visit Kenya *en route* for India in the hope that his visit might contribute towards the settlement of the Indian question.

MR. CHOTANI LEAVES ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LODNON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 29.

Mr. Chotani has departed for Paris *en route* to India.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 29.

Ottawa.—The Department of Trade and Commerce announces the appointment of Mr. H. A. Chilsholm, at present Trade Commissioner for Cuba, to the new office in Calcutta.

"RIGOROUS AUTOCRACY OF MR. GANDHI."

"NON-CO-OPERATION DISINTEGRATING."

TIRADE AGAINST NEW MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL REFORMS CONFERENCE.

MRS. BESANT'S VERSION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Home Rule League, the Bombay Reforms Conference held its first sitting yesterday noon at the Empire Theatre, Mrs. Annie Besant presiding. Except the body of the Theatre which too was not fully occupied the upper galleries and stall boxes were quite blank.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his address welcoming the delegates said:

It is said by our critics that we are ill-serving the land of our birth when at a time of crisis we stand up and try to block the way of those who are working night and day for securing India's freedom; that instead of opposing we ought as true patriots to cast our lot with the leaders of the Non-Cooperation Movement and contribute our mite towards the achievement of Swaraj. Why a prominent leader of the movement characterised our action in co-operating with Government in carrying on the administration as criminal. This view unfortunately and may I say to my great surprise and shock has been endorsed by Mr. Gandhi. It is hardly necessary for me to assert that there cannot be a worse misrepresentation of our views on the present situation. I need scarcely say that far from even dreaming of putting an obstacle in the achievement of Home Rule if we oppose the Non-Cooperation Movement it is because of our conviction that that movement is not helping, cannot help, because of Home Rule, but is sure to hinder it. Believing this in all earnestness and believing in the early attainment of Home Rule by constitutional means as the only solution of the problem that confronts us, we should not be true to ourselves if we did not say so publicly and saying did not act up to our convictions. I take it that is a principle universally accepted that people who claim liberty can prove their claim by respecting liberty in others. If as a result of the Non-Cooperation movement the liberty of expression is to be encroached upon in a manner worse than the Bureaucracy in pre-reform days tried to do, then the sooner this movement comes to an end the better for this country.

I venture to submit that the period of the duration of this transition stage depends if not entirely largely on us. I mean the people of this country. And in spite of the opposition raised by the misled leaders of the Non-Cooperation Movement my solid faith in the destiny of India inspires me to hope that this transition phase will be of a very short duration. Mrs. Besant than whom you could not have had, if I may say so, a more proven leader to preside over the deliberations of this important Conference has once said "I am old but I wish to see India win Home Rule before I die." She has striven more than anyone of us to win Home Rule and is striving still. It is true that her methods of politic education of the masses have been replaced unfortunately by the method of political dictation to the masses under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi. But those words of hers ever since they were uttered have loomed large in the minds of some of us who have made it our work in this life to help the achievement for this country of an equal status in the Commonwealth of the Nations not merely for the purpose of enabling India to hold her own against other Nations of the world not only for the purpose of retrieving for India her past material prosperity but also to open for her the wonderful possibility of fulfilling her mission of giving a spiritual message to the world. For this has India existed through long years of suffering and struggle. For this ought she not to countenance a movement that aims at separation from other Nations through the pathway of bitterness and hatred through the "rivers of blood" and unnecessary destruction. And while ample opportunity is afforded to this country of reaching its highest destiny through cooperation and brotherhood, all that makes up for peace and harmony it would be the greatest disservice to our Motherland to fall victims to lures offered by people some honest idealists too dreamy to be practical, some deluded, some deliberately mischievous, and some working in ignorance of the consequences that are sure to befall the country because of their irresponsible actions.

WORK ACHIEVED.

And yet all the opposition notwithstanding our Legislatures have already achieved a good deal. While I do not intend to go into the details of the work of the various Legislatures, I take leave to refer to the prominent features of the work done by the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Provincial Council to show of what far-reaching consequences this work can prove to our causes. In the Central Legislature two important Committees were appointed to consider the question of the repeal or the amendment of the Press Act and other repressive laws. The report of the Press Act Committee is already out and it recommends unanimously the repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and of the other obnoxious Act, the Incitement to Offences Act of 1908. The other Committee appointed for dealing with other laws has already sat and we may expect its recommendations to be published in the course of a few days. Fourteen Acts were referred to this Committee, including the Rowlatt Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Defence of India Act, and the various old Regulations, which have proved in the past an easy means whereby the Government misused the powers vested in them. I have reason to believe that all these will be repealed within a very short time.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, while proposing Mrs. Besant, the President of the Conference, said, Mrs. Besant is a distinguished lady who though by birth a foreigner yet had identified herself with the interests of the country, and who in good repute or in times of difficulty had stood by the best aspirations of the country."

The proposal being duly seconded by Mr. Kamat and several other provincial delegates.

The President delivered the following address.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Annie Besant in the course of her presidential address said:—

At our First Reforms Conference held at Malabar, I asked the assembled delegates to review the past, and to compare the results obtained in the few weeks of the first session of the Indian and Provincial Legislatures with those obtained in the year which then lay behind us of the Non-Cooperation Movement. To-day at our Second Reform Conference, I am going to ask you to look forward, and to consider with me the policy which I propose to submit to you for the speedy winning of Home Rule. We may justly say that the policy adopted of cordial cooperation with the Governments of India, Central and Provincial, has been fully justified by its results. To recall a phrase used by Mr. Tilak, we have showed "Responsive Co-operation," and the effects of this harmonious working encourage us to continue in this path which leads us straight towards our goal, rather than to follow an ever-changing programme, which is becoming more and more religious and social, rather than political. No one can quarrel with the principles of working for temperance, for uplift of the submerged classes, for Swadeshi, for village industries, though we may disapprove some of the methods employed in supporting them. Many of us have been working for them for many long years, and there can be no reason why we should desert them now, because they are accompanied by features of coercion and destruction, of which, as life-long soldiers of Freedom, we are bound to disapprove. We believe, however, that these good things will come more swiftly under Home Rule than otherwise and we make that our first object. I use the words "Home Rule" because their meaning is clear and definite. They mean the rule of India by men chosen by India, as a Free Nation, within the Commonwealth under the Crown of George V and his successors. Swaraj, on the other hand, is now a word with a metaphysical as well as a political meaning and has a different implication when used by different speakers. Some leading Indians have announced that they have already attained it for themselves, although their country does not yet enjoy Home Rule. In the agreed Memorandum issued by the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, it was definitely stated that no scheme of "Swaraj" was discussed between them. This seems to indicate that Swaraj has taken a back place in Mr. Gandhi's mind, as it has certainly done in his programme. The Swaraj Sabha has been substituted for the All-India Home Rule League, but interest in that seems to have vanished as it is said that the Ahmedabad "Sabha" has only thirty-two members on its roll and that no more recruits come in owing to the Congress Creed, while the Bombay Branch seems to be dormant. Our National Home Rule League and the Liberal Leagues appear to be the only working organisations for Home Rule for India, for a Free India as an equal partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth.

Discussing the merits of the Reforms she said:—Once an elected majority exists in a Council, no Government can continue to go on without the consent of the Council. It is difficult for Indians to believe this, habituated as they are to an autocratic Government. They do not realise their own strength. In the Legislative Assembly of 140 members there are only 26 officials and 14 nominated non-officials. The rest are elected. Let us suppose that all the nominated non-officials vote with the officials, there is still a constant elected majority

(Continued on next page.)

THE MUNITIONS MUDDLE.

Continued from page 5.

to be also the opinion of counsel that the case as now developed could not be disposed of by a Magistrate but would in all probability have to take the more protracted and, in consequence, far more costly course of a sessions trial. This fact inevitably introduced some element of uncertainty as to the issue, more particularly in a complicated case of this description. The circumstances seemed to Sir Thomas Holland to point to the advisability of some reconsideration of the case, and he therefore consulted two of his colleagues on the Council. It is not consonant with the practice of the Government of India or with the constitutional position on which that practice is based, either to disclose the identity or to publish the individual views of the members of Government who have taken part in its proceedings. But it is fair to state on this occasion that both of the colleagues consulted by the Hon'ble member agreed to the withdrawal, though not on wholly identical grounds. It should further be noted that at this stage of the proceedings the Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, was absent on tour and as the case was due for hearing on the 30th July, it was necessary for Sir Thomas Holland to deal with the matter himself without the advice of the officer best acquainted with the prosecution papers. In doing so, he made it clear that he was in his own mind much influenced by the information he had received regarding the possible effect on the concerns connected with the Industrial Bank which might ensue from the failure of the latter if the prosecution succeeded. He thought that Government might suffer from the sinister imputation that it had deliberately done harm to Indian industrial development by striking at this Bank, while if it eventually failed, Government would have to face the additional criticism that it had unjustifiably wasted public money.

PROTRACTED TRIAL WOULD DISTURB PUBLIC MIND.

In any case he considered that a protracted trial would disturb the public mind and create many additional enemies of Government. Sir Thomas Holland thereupon decided to withdraw from the prosecution and an official letter was, on the 21st July, addressed to the officer in charge of the case at Calcutta, stating that the Government of India having been made aware that the prosecution might seriously affect widespread commercial and industrial interests, had decided that it would be in the public interest to withdraw from it. He was accordingly directed to instruct the Public Prosecutor to present the necessary application to the Court for permission to withdraw on the grounds above stated. An adjournment of the case having been secured a consultation took place between the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the two counsel in Calcutta. It will be clear that the withdrawal had been announced to counsel as a decision already arrived at and the consultation referred chiefly to the manner in which that decision should be announced. It is proper to state also that the Advocate-General has subsequently announced that had he been consulted he would not have advised withdrawal. No copy of the precise statement which the Counsel finally agreed to make in the Court was received in Simla, but it should be noted that the officer in charge of the case had forwarded a letter, dated the 1st of August, from the Advocate-General in which the latter stated his desire to make it clear that the prosecution was not withdrawing because it could not prove the case. He had advised the prosecution and in justice to himself and to the police who had worked on the case, he thought that something of the sort should be said in the Court. He requested that a copy of his letter should be sent to Simla and instructions asked for by wire. The telegraphic instructions issued to the Deputy Inspector-General on the 4th of August which may be taken as the final order relating to the case may be quoted in full:—"Government agree to withdrawal on the ground that prosecution will result in widespread financial disturbances among many small industrial concerns, but as Government may be challenged in the Assembly regarding cost of proceedings to date, it seems desirable, unless Counsel definitetly advise the contrary, to make the fuller explanatory statement of the case as such statements cannot be made after Magistrate permits withdrawal."

INSTRUCTIONS TO ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The allusion to the fuller explanatory statement of the case was intended to refer to a statement of the facts drafted by Mr. Ross Alston. Government, at a subsequent date, received a copy of the full instructions given to the Advocate-General on the early morning of the 5th August the date of the adjourned hearing) by the Deputy Inspector-General after consultation with Mr. Ross Alston. This also may be quoted in full since it will be seen that it employs a somewhat different terminology from that used in the order issued from the Department:—"The Government of India desire that the case should be opened with sufficient detail to show the strength of the prosecution, that it should be stated that the Government of India have been informed from various sources that if the prosecution of Karnani and Banerjee were proceeded with, widespread commercial and industrial interests would be seriously affected by reason of the association of these persons with various business concerns, many of a Swadeshi character. Influenced by this consideration the Government have come to the conclusion that in the interest of the public it is not advisable to proceed with the prosecution against Sukhlal and Banerjee. The Government consider that it is preferable that these men, though guilty, should escape punishment than that a large number of innocent persons should suffer loss." It is to be regretted that the telegram despatched on the 4th did not deal definitely with the passage above mentioned in the Advocate-General's letter of the 1st August in which he expressed his desire to emphasise the fact that Government was not retiring from the prosecution because it could not prove its case.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL REGRETS.

Conclusions of the Governor-General in Council:—The Governor-General in Council has now set forth the material facts relating to the case and to the circumstances under which the prosecution was withdrawn. He regrets however that it is impossible to confine the treatment of the matter to a simple recital of the facts. He considers that it is incumbent on Government to state whether it accepts the responsibility for withdrawal from this case and in particular for the ground put forward for such withdrawal. He further considers it necessary to examine the question whether the existing procedure of Government is such as to provide an adequate safeguard against a purely departmental decision in a matter of public importance such as that under discussion. Finally, he thinks it necessary to state whether apart from the merits of the decision arrived at, Government is prepared to endorse the action taken in the Court which resulted in a strong expression of the guilt of the accused in spite of the fact that it was intended to withdraw from the prosecution.

The preceding statement of the facts will have made it clear that the withdrawal from the prosecution cannot be treated as the result of a considered decision by the Governor-General in Council. Sir Thomas Holland has from the outset unreservedly accepted full responsibility for the action taken and has, in particular, expressed his deep regret at the omission to invite the attention of the Governor-General to the case during the period of its reconsideration or to take his instructions before issuing orders in modification of the previous decision. The circumstances in which Sir Thomas Holland was constrained to come to an urgent decision in the absence of the Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, have been already explained and it must be added in justice that he was seriously overtaxed with urgent work. Pending a re-allocation of the departmental duties attached to the old Commerce Department and the new Industries Department, he had borne the undivided burden of both the departments since the departure of Sir George Barnes. The necessary re-allocation of duties has since been carried out.

DECISION IRREVOCABLE.

As the decision to withdraw has been taken and is irrevocable it is now useless to discuss the question whether the Government should or should not in any circumstances have withdrawn from the prosecution. Different opinions may not unreasonably be held as to the course which the Government should pursue when it realises that a costly prosecution may fail for reasons inherent in the case itself at any stage in the judicial proceedings; but while the Governor-General in Council agrees that circumstances may render it justifiable to withdraw a prosecution on a reasonable doubt arising as to the attitude which the Court may assume on the facts placed before it, he desires to make it clear that it is impossible to justify withdrawal on the specific grounds given in the case. It is the more necessary to emphasise this as an implication has been drawn from this incident that even where proof is believed to exist of palpable fraud, Government will be prepared to save the offender from prosecution on the ground that a section of financial or commercial community will suffer from his conviction. This is a doctrine so inconsistent with the principles on which justice should be administered as to call for the most emphatic repudiation from Government. In particular, Government take the strongest exception to the suggestion that it may be preferable that men though guilty should escape punishment rather than that a large number of innocent persons should suffer loss. It is seldom that the conviction of an offender fails to involve loss or suffering to innocent persons, and a consideration of this nature cannot be permitted to influence the course of justice.

FUTURE SAFEGUARDS.

The second of the points noted for mention is the question whether this incident has been rendered possible by a defect in the system which calls for remedy. The Governor-General in Council has carefully reviewed the rules regulating the procedure of the Government of India, and is of opinion that no such defect exists. The statutory rules framed under the Government of India Act require that every case which, in the opinion of the member in charge of the department to which the subject belongs, is of major importance shall be submitted by him to the Governor-General with the orders proposed by him. An additional safeguard is provided through the position occupied by the Secretaries to the Government of India who, while they are charged with the duty of seeing that the rules of business are duly observed, are at the same time given a status independent of the member with the right of referring, at their discretion, any case at any stage for the Governor-General's orders. As has been explained, no responsibility attaches to the Secretary in the Industries Department in this case since, by virtue of the resolution passed in February 1921, it did not come within the scope of the proceedings of that Department. But the case was entirely exceptional in that respect. There are the safeguards and the Governor-General in Council considers them fully adequate but no rules can provide against human error and that the Hon'ble Member in this case committed an error of judgment in failing to submit the matter to the Governor-General, he has himself admitted.

There remains one final point. The circumstances in which an assertion was made in the Court of the guilt of the accused in this case, have already been explained. It is, the Governor-General in Council believes, entirely contrary to the usage observed in such cases, and it is, he strongly maintains, contrary to the spirit of justice, that a definite assertion should be made of the guilt of the accused when it is intended to withdraw from the prosecution, and thus to deprive him of the opportunity of testing or rebutting the evidence alleged to exist against him.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

HAS HE RESIGNED?

We are given to understand that a strong persistent rumour in Simla is Current that Sir Thomas Holland, Member of th Viceroy's Executive Council, has resigned.

"ASSOCIATED PRESS" VERSION.

RESIGNED SOME TIME AGO.

SIMLA, August 29.

The Associated Press learns Sir Thomas Holland, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council placed resignation before His Excellency the Viceroy, some time ago.

"RIGOROUS AUTOCRACY OF MR. GANGHI.

(Continued from previous page.)

of 60. Let us suppose, again, that the Government try to pass a Rowlatt Bill, and that the elected members, as before, vote against it; they are now a majority, not a minority, and the Bill is thrown out; the Joint Committee destroyed the "machinery of autocracy" in the Council of State, which originally had an official majority, and would have passed a Bill over the head of the Assembly, and the Bill would thereupon with the Governor-General's signature, become law. Now, in the Council of State also there is an elected majority and it also, we will suppose, throws out the Bill. What can the Government do? It can dissolve the Legislature. The country is at once ablaze. The members return to their constituents and perambulate among them, calling on the voters to rally round them and to defend their liberties. An agitation springs up, unparalleled in the history of the country, headed by the Central Legislature of India arrayed against the Government. The movement is no longer led by private citizens, but by an insulted Parliament. The electors send back to Delhi the Legislators dismissed by the Government, and they return, stronger and more united, at the head of an angry Nation and representing its refusal to consent to the confiscation of its Freedom. The Government of Great Britain is aroused; it promised responsible Government in answer to a comparatively feeble agitation; the Legislature had used its powers with discretion and good sense; it was now at the head of an indignant people, aroused in a just cause. The inevitable result would be that the Governor-General would be compelled to yield, or would resign, or be recalled. And it must be remembered that the Legislature will be five years older and five years stronger before such a conflict would arise, for the present Governor-General would never provoke such a conflict.

A FREE PRESS.

It must not be forgotten that—thanks to the initiative of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and the cordial co-operation of the Government—we shall in a few days have a Free Press, that mighty support of the liberties of a Nation. Henceforth we shall have "unlicensed printing" and the language which Milton used in claiming this right shall no longer be defiled by being used in denying it, and in placing every journal at the mercy of the Executive. As the Editor of a journal which suffered heavily at the hands of Lord Pentland's Government, I naturally rejoice personally, as well as for public reasons, over this triumph of a long-continued agitation, and I was glad to be the first witness called before the Press Committee.

The next important step in this direction must be taken by the Indian Legislature and is the Reform of the Indian *Penal* and *Criminal Procedure Codes*. These should be carefully examined by competent lawyers and a table of amendments be drawn up. To show the necessity, I need only point to a few flagrant instances; the Law of Sedition in the *Penal Code* should be assimilated to the English law on the subject, and clauses 124a and 153a should be removed as indefinite, excessive and unjust; "Waging war against the King" with its only alternative punishments of death or transportation for life with confiscation of property, caused much scandalous injustice during the Martial Law period in the Punjab, and should be amended; Flogging should be abolished, or if not abolished, should be confined to the offences punished by it in English law—rape and robbery with violence; the use of whipping is carried to an inhuman excess in Indian law; the status of Indians and Europeans should be made equal before the law all distinctions being removed; the right to a writ of Habeas Corpus should be established throughout India as under English law. These are only glaring specimens of the reforms needed under this head.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Next, we have to consider the suggestion of our Indian representatives at the Imperial Conference. Mr. Sastri's appointment and Freedom of City of London, she said, was approved by Liberals and Moderates. The representatives of the Dominions are their Prime Ministers, while ours have, so far, been nominated by the Government of India, while they have been well-chosen and have been treated on perfectly equal terms, they have not had behind them the weight of authority which would be theirs were they elected by the Nation. I therefore suggest that they shall be elected next year, the representative of the Princes of India by the Princes' Chamber and the representative of India by the Indian Legislature. Their status will then be similar to that of their colleagues, and they would speak with added authority.

Already much has been gained for India in the recognition of her right not only to manage her internal affairs but also to share in moulding Imperial policy by the admission of Indians to the Imperial Conference It is the recognition of her status as an equal partner in the Empire, and it is noteworthy that the Prime Minister of Great Britain has on several occasions referred to India as such a partner, speaking of the opinions of the Dominions and of India as of equal rank. It is the breaking-down of the racial barrier in the very heart of the Empire, the welcoming of the coloured man as the equal of the white man in Imperial affairs, the same policy which places Indians in the India Council, which places an Indian among the Governors of India as representative of the Crown, the long-delayed fulfilment of the proclamation of Queen Victoria, when she assumed the Crown of India. The resolution of the Conference in favour of the same status for European and Indian residents in the Dominions is the first recognition that Indians are citizens of the Empire in the real sense. It does not touch the right of each Nation to make its own immigration laws, but it must be remembered that Australia has refused to admit British workmen when she thought they would interfere with Australian labour, and England did not contest her right to do so. India has the same right to exclude any whom she considers to be undesirable immigrants, and will certainly exercise that right against any whose country refuses admission to her own children. The British Colonial office is now fighting for the equal rights of Indian residents in East Africa—Kenya Colony—and Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's chief work in England this year has been a stalwart defence of the rights of his countrymen throughout the Empire. In the Imperial Conference, in public speeches and in private discussions, he has unflinchingly fought their battle, and has won over all, except that steady enemy of coloured mankind, General Smuts. He has truly proved himself to be the worthy successor of his great leader, Gopal Krishna Goghale, and has justified his choice. India may well be proud of him.

It is marvellous that the leaders of Non-Cooperation in India deliberately shut their eyes to every proof of her changed position in the Empire. However, this blindness is not shared by the world. As Dr. Rabindranath Tagore truly said, they are trying to build a wall round India. But only they themselves are enclosed within it with their juvenile and ignorant followers and the few leaders who still remain the obedient slaves of Mr. Gandhi.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

Referring to the proposed boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit, Mrs. Besant said: To boycott him is to insult personally the Monarch to whom we all owe allegiance, and to strike a blow at the British connection.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It is significant in this connection that, at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on July 28th at which 229 members were present, a resolution was passed advising the boycott of the Prince's visit, and that Mr. Gandhi writing in "Young India," quoted in the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 20 and answering a question from a correspondent on a statement made by Maulanas Mohamed and Shaukat Ali that a Republic will be proclaimed by the Congress at Ahmedabad if a settlement were not reached before Christmas said:

> I have, however, no difficulty about understanding the Maulana's mind. They are quite capable of saying that if India does not get the relief she demands in the matters of the Punjab and the Khilafat, she will at the next session of the Congress make a declaration of independence. Swaraj within the Empire is a possibility, only if England washes her hands clean of the taint of the Khilafat breach and the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre. 'The Congress-Creed has been made purposely elastic enough to admit of a demand for independence.' (Quoted mine). To go no further, the Maulanas have, after all, if they have, but reiterated the opinion pronounced by Mr. Andrews, who, unlike me, considers that there is no room in the British Empire for a self-respecting and a self-governing India and who expects that some day I shall myself be driven to that position. I am differently constituted. I never give up hope so long as there is the least chance, and I have faith enough in the British people to feel, that whilst they would test our determination and strength to the uttermost, they will not carry it to the breaking point.

We must therefore be prepared for an overt act of the Congress which would bring it within the definition of sedition *according to English law*, and not only to Indian, and Mr. Gandhi's statement as to his own position does not relieve us; he has probably forgotten that on April 6, 1920, he declared at the meeting held in Bombay for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act that if it were not repealed before the Reformed Councils came into existence, he would go out of the Empire. We must therefore take it that he is outside the Empire—though he has forgotten the unimportant fact—as has Mr. Andrews, though he expects Mr. Gandhi to be some day driven into that position.

On this Mr. Gandhi said at Madanpura with commendable frankness—a frankness which gives the lie to the claims of success made by his followers that their propaganda was successful:

> They (the people) had found a powerful weapon now, and that was Non-Cooperation and the Congress had laid down in definite terms what they should do in that regard, but the response of the people had not been great, for they had not given their titles and they had not boycotted the schools or law courts. Therefore, he says that the people had not done their duty. But in spite of this the prestige of the Government had gone, for people now did not set much store by Government titles; people had been attending the law courts not because they were good or because they were sure of getting justice in the latter but because they were a sign of their degradation and their fall.

The last sentence is probably a blunder in the Report, for Mr. Gandhi could not have said that the people went to the law courts because they were a sign of their degradation; perhaps he must have said that their going was a sign of their, the people's, degradation. Perhaps they go because the voluntary courts established at Mr. Gandhi's behest inflict such brutal and degrading punishments.

Looking over the country we see signs of good omen for those who work for ordered Freedom. The Cooperation Movement is growing stronger and more united, while that of Non-Cooperation is disintegrating. This is partly due to the declaration by Mr. Gandhi that the country is not fit for the three dangerous parts of his original four-fold programme, which was to give us Swaraj in a year—the paralysing of Government, by the resignation of all paid civil officials, of the police and the soldiers, and the non-payment of taxes. If Mr. Gandhi had been strong enough to lead the people to carry out these, he would have made a revolution. Fortunately they imply sacrifices which the people were not prepared to make, as was shown by the failure of the first step, the giving up of honorary posts under Government and of titles, from August 1, 1920. The later programmes have met with equally little success, except in one case and that an extraordinary one, the collection of a crore of rupees. It is the more extraordinary as the collections were comparatively poor until within two or three weeks of the time laid down. It is to be hoped that some statement will be made, showing the amount of actual payment to the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund with sums ear-marked for schools, temperance and other useful purposes, unconnected with the original purposes of the Fund.

"RIGOROUS AUTOCRACY."

It must be noted, however, that one result of the later programmes has been the very regrettable one of mob-violence. Picketing liquor-shops has been carried out by force, and the general tendency of Mr. Gandhi's undisciplined followers is towards mob-tyranny in enforcing the orders of their dictator, now advanced by many to the rank of an "Avatara." All self-respecting men and women should revolt against an autocracy more searching and more rigorous, than that abandoned by the Government. Government autocracy did not interfere with our clothes outside office hours nor insist that women in the heat of summer should cook in heavy cloth or else perform their household duties naked. Mr. Gandhi's insistence on the boycott of foreign cloth—not only British—was forced through by "his expressed determination to sever all connection with the whole movement if his behests are not observed." Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar has been my unscrupulous enemy, but I must none-the-less protest against the disgraceful attempts of young rowdies to make him discard his turban and shirt to have them burnt in a spectacular bonfire. It is not wonderful that the few leaders who capitulated at the Calcutta Congress are, one by one, deserting the new autocrat. Maharashtra, which deserted Mr. Tilak's "responsive co-operation" to follow Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation, has entirely lost its place as the leader of Nationalism, and we have little active work there.

Another cause of disintegration is the attempted boycott of British goods, with the destruction of clothing, so terribly needed by the people, with the consequent rise of prices—especially in Mr. Gandhi's strongholds, Bombay and Ahmedabad—the insufficiency of Khaddar to meet the sudden demand and the rise in the value of mill-shares. Only the poor really suffer by the bonfires, but their misery is seriously increased. They must take as consolation the answers stated by Mr. Gandhi himself to have been made by him to his wife when she said she could not wear heavy Khaddar when cooking, that she might then go naked into his kitchen, or leave, as he would not eat food cooked by her if she wore other cloth. Thus does the Charkha work as the protector of the modesty of Indian women. In Mr. Gandhi's address to the weavers of Madanpura, in appealing to them to give up the weaving of foreign yarn, he apparently forgot that the weavers would be dismissed if they did not weave the yarn supplied to them, and in urging them not to "think that they would be getting low wages by hand-spun yarn, he assured them that they would earn as much as they were earning now," he ignored the fact that the loosely twisted hand-spun yarn breaks much oftener in a power-driven machine than that which is better twisted, and that each break means a loss of time for rejoining the broken threads, and the consequent diminution of the amount of cloth produced. The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee exhorted the Calcutta Marwaris to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their country as did their ancestors, but the appeal seems to have fallen on deaf ears, and they apparently are more concerned with the revival of trade, hoped for as a result of a good monsoon.

Referring to the Mopla rising she said that Englishman editing Indian press should know that it is their own people who will suffer by their misguided activity.

ALI BROTHERS' APOLOGY.

Worst of all, however, is the shock given by the apology of the Ali Brothers. When I heard the proposal at Simla, I frankly said that I thought they would refuse to sign and would prefer to face a prosecution, and was astonished to learn that Mr Gandhi had said they would sign it. After reading Mr. Muhammad Ali's speech in the Madras Presidency that he would face the prison and the scaffold, and that he feared God alone, I gave him credit for meaning what he said. I was prepared for Mr. Gandhi's flinching at the critical moment, for twice, in the earlier movement of civil disobedience, after the outbreak at Amritsar had led him to give it up, he fixed a period for its resumption and twice yielded, under Viceregal pressure, much angering the extreme wing of his followers. But Mr. Gandhi was a man of peace, whereas I always regarded the two Brothers as potential fighters. Having however signed the apology, they deprived it of all sincerity by pretending that it was made merely to meet the wishes of friends. This camouflage has been put an end to by the "agreed statement" issued by the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, in which it is said that Mr. Gandhi was informed that the prosecution of the Ali Brothers had been decided upon, but that the Viceroy would use his influence to prevent it if the Brothers signed a draft drawn up by Mr. Gandhi, but amended and finally approved by the Viceroy and taken to the Brothers by Mr. Gandhi. Such action would have hopelesslp discredited any political leaders who were not protected by Mr. Gandhi, but his strange infatuation for men entirely alien from him in spirit and who regard him as an unbeliever has survived even the flagrant breaking of his promise by Mr. Muhammad Ali in the outrageous speeches at Karachi and Hyderabad. The Brothers with their declarations in favour of Indian independence, their open determination to assist Muslim foreigners invading their country, the statement that they will kill Hindus fighting to defend their Motherland against Afghan invaders, have always been the worst dangers of the Indian movement for Freedom. They are not patriots, for they are willing to help in slaughtering their follow-countrymen for the sake of the Turk and the Afghan, dearer to them than the Indians. In the light of their recent conduct we can understand why, desiring to be released from interment, they professed their readiness to fight against their Khalifa, to whom they are now so detested, if he invaded India. Now they will welcome and fight by the side of an Amir of Afghanistan, who has not the religious claim on them of the Khalifa. No lovers of India they, no true sons of the Motherland. Nor do I believe that Islam justifies any man in fighting against his own country in delivering her women to rape, her men to the sword, her homes to the fire, nor that the Great Prophet—Peace be on Him—will ever bless those who betray their country into the hands of semi-savage tribes.

Concluding the speech she said. I earnestly pray that the great Rishis and Devas who watch over this beloved land and are guiding her to Freedom, to bless her so that she may permeate the New Civilisation with the light of her sublime Spirituality, the Spirituality which has preserved this sacred land for eleven millennia, while the relics of her contemporaries during her childhood, her youth and much of her maturity must be sought only in their sepulchres; which has not only preserved her alive but has given her the mighty powers of the creative intellect the triumph of the scientific mind, the splendor of art, the wealth of physical objects of enjoyment. May that Spirituality be to her now and in the future, the upspringing source of her eternal life, of her immortal glory, making her verily the Light of the World. God save India—*Vande Mataram.*

A Subject Committee having been appointed the Conference was adjourned.

FREE FIGHT WITH MOPLAHS

Continued from Page 7.

of a Madras daily. The "West Coast Spectator" and the "Kerala Patrika" also condemn violent preachings and other propaganda which have precipitated the rising. They all point to the significant circumstance that the rebellion is not merely anti-Government but directed against all non-Moslems.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 8 p.m. Aug. 28.

The "Daily Telegraph" in the course of a leader on the present conditions in India, says there is no desire on the part of the Government to inaugurate a change of policy. The attitude of the Government of India and Mr. Montagu is precisely that summed up in paragraph 150 of the Montford report. The paper points out that the trouble in India is that the administration has no real public opinion behind it. The beginnings of party Government have been inaugurated before the emergence of definite fully developed political parties. The only properly organised party is the one which captured the Congress organisation, and has plenty of funds for the maintenance of touring extremist agitators, but it in noway represents Indian educated opinion. The latter's organisations are well-meaning but not very powerful. The much-talked-of necessity for Anglo-Indian Co-operation in India which hitherto has been intangible is the only hope of keeping India from heading along Ireland's unhappy path.

The "Telegraph" hopes that before long somebody with General Smut's imagination will arise and found a political organisation which India at present time so badly needs.

THE "OBSERVER."

Commenting upon Moplah disturbances the "Observer" does not regard the rising as broadly symptomatic in the sphere of Indian unrest. The journal says that Lord Reading is applying, with the most promising results, the qualities to which the harder type of Anglo-Indian mind is not affluent. He exhibits restraint and modulation of true insight.

THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

The "Sunday Times" urges Government to employ stern measures to repress sedition and apprehend agitators. It says that weakness, such as the Government have shown in the past, will only end in a complete failure of their schemes for selg-government coupled with a very serious loss of life, and, possibly, widespread rebellion.

THE DISTURBANCE IN MALABAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Malayalees all over India cannot be too grateful to you for your this morning's leader on the serious disturbances now going on in Malabar. It is too early to say anything about the various causes that have brought about these regrettable occurrences and I do not wish to make any attempt of so doing at this moment. I see a tendency among the general public of Bombay to arrive at premature conclusions and to draw injudicious inferences. Quite mistaken impressions are formed about the Moplas and I find them represented in some quarters as not better than barbarians. My intention in writing these lines is to request the public of Bombay to wait till the real truth comes out, as it will, whether an impartial enquiry, as suggested by you, is allowed or not. I belong to the unfortunate district, Malabar, to which the eyes of the rest of India are turned to-day with varying feelings. I have moved very closely with the Moplas and have made a special study of their habits, mentality and temperaments. I have been long convinced that they are not what they are generally represented to be. I admit they are highly impulsive and rather reckless by nature. But if only they had been viewed as ordinary human beings and treated with trust, by the British Government from the very beginning, if sympathy and mercy had been extended to them ungrudgingly, if any serious attempts had been made to understand them, I believe, they would have been to-day one of the most advanced people in the whole of India, a real strength to the Motherland and to the Empire. If only they had been trained as soldiers and thus utilised their impulsive nature for the good of their country and themselves, I can assert without fear of contradiction, that they would have been the finest soldiers in the Indian Army. I do not want to say anything more about them just at present, but I only wish the Bombay public not to judge them prematurely.—Yours, etc.,

A MALAYALEE.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

GOWALIA AGIARAS.

Yesterday being Gowalia Agiaras, the usual annual Fair was held opposite the Bhatia Baug. Several stalls of sweetmeat and toy dealers were seen pompously decorated.

There was a meeting of the Viceregal Executive Council on Saturday afternoon.

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LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

◆

"C. M. G'S. SCURRILOUS ATTACKS CONDEMNED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee today Mr. Santanam moved the following resolution:—"The Municipal Committee looks down with contempt on the scurrilous attacks of the "Civil and Military Gazette" and its indulgence in unbridled invectives and malicious imputations about its members transgressing all limits of fair criticism and in order to mark its strong disapproval of such lapse from good taste and breading resolves (1) that no representative of this paper be allowed to be present at the meetings of the committee, (2) that circulation of the paper in municipal office and reading rooms be forthwith discontinued, (3) and that no printing work be got executed in future at the printing press connected with the paper."

After prolonged discussion lasting an hour and a half the resolution was modified and the following amended resolution was passed:—The Municipal Committee looks down with contempt on the scurrilous attack of the 'Civil and Military Gazette" and its indulgence in unbridled invectives and malicious imputations about its members transgressing all limits of fair criticism.

The Committee also decided to open cheap shops, for which a sum of Rs. 42,000 had already been sanctioned and a sub-committee was appointed to make purchase and organise relief work.

RESIGNATION OF FIRE BRIGADE CHIEF.

The resignations of Mr. Pearce Secretary, and Mr. Newland Superintendent of Fire Brigade, were accepted.

The "Pioneer" understands, according to the present intentions, the Fiscal Enquiry Commission will begin its sittings towards the end of October. (A. P.)

The Government of India have recently sanctioned an increase in the pensions of old fund pensioners in receipt of small pensions on the lines recently sanctioned to civil pensioners. The Funds included in the scheme are Bengal, Bombay and Madras military pension funds, Bengal, military orphans fund, Madras medical fund, Indian fund and the Lord Clive fund. A further proposal is under consideration by Government with regard to increasing the pensions of those Indian soldiers who are at present in receipt of small pensions assessed under pre-war regulations. (A. P.)

THE GREEKS IN SMYRNA.

◆

"SHOULD BE TURNED OUT BAG AND BAGGAGE.

"The Saturday Review" publishes the following letter from Mr. Lowther Noel:—

Sir,—In the very interesting leading article 'Sanity and the Near East' you speak of Reservations and say there must be "a Greek regime in the Port of Smyrna." Why?

I was in Smyrna for four months prior to the Greek landing, which took place on May 15, 1919. The deeds of the Hellenic forces on that day made an indelible impression on the minds of Western Europeans who happened to witness them. Had proper heed been taken by the Supreme Council, the Greeks would have been requested to clear out of Smyrna, bag and baggage, and not a vestige of a Greek regime ought to have been allowed to remain.

I had a further experience of life in Smyrna for ten months after the coming of the Greeks. During the fourteen months I had many transactions with the Ottoman authorities.

Relations with the Hellenic regime are the less pleasant recollection.

THE TURKS IN EASTERN THRACE.

◆

And what about the Turks in Eastern Thrace, who can claim with as much verisimilitude as the Greeks to constitute over 50 per cent of the population? I will tell the readers of the "Manchester Gurdian why I gave up my projected journey. As soon as I had obtained my Greek visa asked a Turkish friend of mine in Constantinople who has many important connections to get me introductions to prominent Turks in Adrianople, the chief city in Eastern Thrace. After several days' interval he came back and told me that, on comparing notes with his friends here, he found that every Turkish notable of character in Adrianople whom they knew had either been imprisoned, been deported to Athens, or had fled the country. When I heard this I knew that a visit to Thrace would leave me none the wiser, and I abandoned the idea.

But if the Greek occupation of Eastern Thrace has already inflicted signal damage on the Turks and Bulgars it may soon prove harmful to Allied interests as well. It would be little hardship that the Syra Malta telegraphic line should be held and interrupted by Greece if the Thracian route were (as it always used to be) in other hands. And, again, the European press could hardly quarrel with Greece for censoring news emanating from her own territory or from territories occupied by her in war. But it is a matter of serious danger that she should permanently hold all routes leading to Europe from the capital of the most important Islamic country, and that she should close these routes when Constantinople is a neutral area under the occupation of the Allied Powers.—"Manchester Guardian."

AN APPEAL TO THE JAINS.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you sincerely if you will kindly allow me through your esteemed paper to draw the attention of the Jain public to the following matters of vital importance of to-day:—

Jain holidays are approaching nearer and nearer. Every year during these "Paryusana Parvas", millions of rupees are being subscribed by every Jain according to his means, and added to the overflowing treasuries of Gods residing (where?) in temples only looking to the signs of the times betimes the blind imitation is not at all desirable on the part of the said community whose cardinal principle is 'Ahimsa Parmo Dharma'.

The religion of to-morrow is not the religion of today; the former is simply a mere observance of religious customs without understanding them properly, introduced long ago, while the latter, I would like to name Duty in the true sense of the word. Love of Mother Hind, especially when in need, is indeed the highest and truest form of religion for all in India.

Now, sir, we all know perfectly well India is starving to-day and passing through a very critical moment even along with the other civilized countries of the world. It is therefore, imperatively necessary to put all these ways and workings to a stop for the immediate emancipation of India from slavery in which she has long remained sunk. This is the proper time when we should sacrifice all including our life too to the attainment of 'Swarajya', now visible on the horizon. What is essential at present is this:—

(1) That every Jain should consider it his prime duty to put on pure khaddar dress and cap.

(2) That all, men, women and children should take a vow not to attend to temples and worship God, dressed in foreign clothes.

(3) That Jain 'Sadhus' should impress this as a pure religious duty, upon the minds of the Jain public in their 'Upasrayas',

And lastly I appeal to the delicate hearts of dear sisters of the said Jain community who play a prominent part in using foreign dresses in the latest possible fashion. Sir, if these sisters would take true pride in preparing khadi at home by spinning and weaving and making clothes for them, their husbands and children, 'Swarajya', would then be not far off from us.

Finally, to you Sir, my humble request is to write something in your editorials, which will surely remove all doubts about religion, existed in the mind of every Indian of any caste, creed or colour and thus had all united to the destined goal of 'Swarajya'.—Yours etc.

MAGANLAL D. DESAI.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

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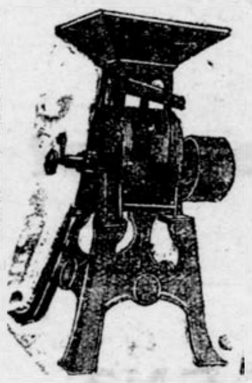

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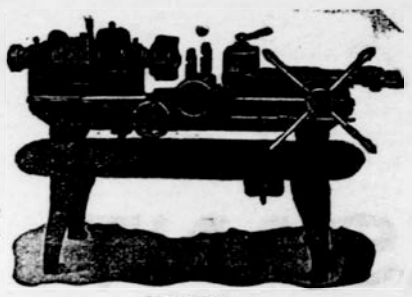

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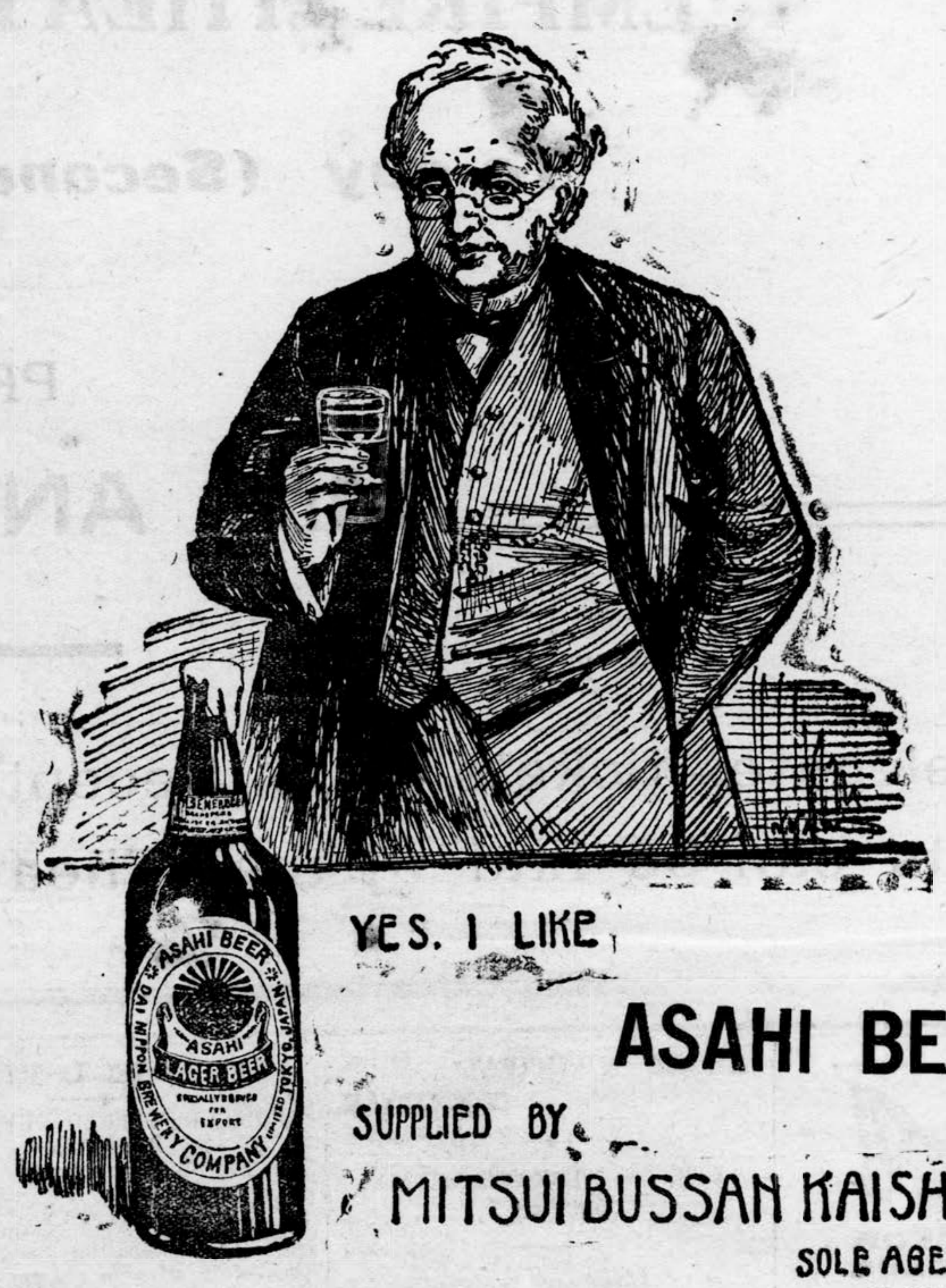

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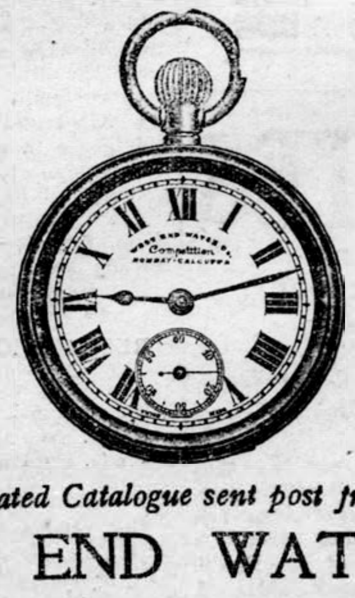

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